JAVA GOV[T]. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordendé aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekénd) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST* 15, 1812. [NO. 25.

PUBLICATION.

IT having been represented to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, that the Demang of the Blandong of Pamalang, named Poospa Dewoongsa, has been discovered to have embezzled a quantity of Timber, which he was employed to cut down for the construction of a Bridge near Oolndjamie, and the fact having been clearly established; the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct, that the aforesaid Demang of the Blandong of Pamalang, be dismissed with infamy from his employment, and declared unworthy of future trust under the British Government.

It is ordered that this circumstance be made public in the different native languages.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) C. ASSEY,
Assist. Sect. to Govt.

SALATIGA, *Aug.* 5, 1812.

(A true copy) C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, *Aug.* 14. 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in consequence of delays which have unavoidably occurred in the transmission of Tickets throughout the Island, the Drawing of the First Java Lottery is postponed until Monday the 21st of September next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.
C. ASSEY,
Commissioner of the Lottery.

BATAVIA, Aug. 14, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORD by deeze aan de Gemeente bekend gemaakt, dat den uitvoer van Ryst uit de havens van Samarang en Sourabaya, van heden af geperniteerd is, overeenkomstig de dienaangaande door het Gouvernement vastgestelde bepalingen.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Exc: den Heere Luit: Gouverneur.

Salatiga den 4e Aug. 1812. L. W. MEYER, *Gouv. Sec. Hol. Dep.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

GENTLEMEN in the Civil Departments of Government, wishing to receive Treasury Notes in payment of arrears of Salary, agreeable to the Public Notification in the Gazette of 1st Instant, are requested to apply to the Accountant, who has been authorised to grant the same.

J. G. BAUER.

Accountant's Office, Aug. 4, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE dezulken, dewelke ingevolge annonçe in de laatste Javasche Gouvernements Courant No. 23, Treasuriers Noten begeeren te erlangen, het zy in betaling van tractamente of anderzints werden verzocht, zulks te willen opgeven aan den ondergetekende accountant, op wiens aanvrage dezelve zullen worden verleend, en op deszelfs Comtoir geregistreerd.

J. G. BAUER.
accountant

accountants office den 4e Augustus 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte schuldig zyn, aan wylen den Heer JACOB GROENHOFF VAN WOORTMAN, in leeven eerste Resident te Palembang, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan het Collegie van Wees en Boedelmeesteren te Samarang voor medio September aanstaande.

FIRST

Java Lottery,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

ROAD

BETWEEN

BATAVIA AND SAMARANG.

SCHEME

FOUR Thousand Tickets at 25 Spanish Dollars each, 100,000.

PRIZES

1 Prize of	....	25,000 Sp. dls.
1 Ditto	....	16,000
1 Ditto	....	8,000
9 Do. at 2,000 Sp. dls. each		18,000
22 Ditto	500	11,000
70 Ditto	100	7,000
200 Ditto	25	5,000
		90,000
Applied to the expences of the Lottery and the purpose abovementioned...		10,000
		100,000

The Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children, on the 1st September next, in the presence of a Commissioner—and it will continue twice a week until the whole Tickets are drawn. The Holder of the Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to the Prize of 8,000 Spanish Dollars.

The Tickets are to be paid for in Silver Money, and the Prizes will be paid in the same at the expiration of one Month after the drawing of the Lottery.

Such Tickets as remain unsold a week before the drawing commences will be raised in price.

Tickets may be had on application to the Commissioners, and a proportion will be transmitted to the Chief Civil Authorities at Samarang and Sourabaya, to whom applications are to be made in the Eastern Districts.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Commissioners for the management of the Lottery, Messrs. Charles Assey and J. G. Bauer, by one of whom the Tickets will be signed.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Commissioner.

SAMARANG, July 13, 1812.

EERSTE

Javasche Lotery,

TOT EEN FONDS VOOR DE VERBETERING DER WEG TUSSCHEN BATAVIA EN SAMARANG.

ONTWERP.

Vier Duizend loten a 25 Spaansche Dalers ieder........................ 100000.

Pryzen		Sp: Dal:
1 Prys van	.... -	25000.
1 dito. —	.... -	16000.
1 dito. —	.... -	8000.
9 dito. — 2000	sp: dal: ied:	18000.
22 dito — 500.	— — —	11000.
70 dito. — 100.	— — —	7000.
200 dito. — 25.	— — —	5000.
		90000.
voor de uitgaven van de lotery en de verbetering der voorz: weg, 10 pr cent		10'000.
		100000.

De trekking der Lotery zal beginnen den 1ste September aanstaande op het Stad-huis te Batavia, en geschieden door Weeskinderen ten bywezen van een Commissaris, twee keeren in de week, tot alle de loten zullen zyn getrokken.

De houder van het 50ste lot, dat op den laatsten trekdag zal getrokken worden, zal de prys van 8000 Sp: Dal: ontvangen.

De loten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld, en de pryzen in de zelfde specie uitbetaald een maand na de trekking der Lotery.

De loten welke een week voor den eersten trekdag nog onverkocht mogten blyven, zullen in prys verhoogd worden.

Een ieder zal loten kunnen bekomen op aanvrage aan de Commissarissen, en er zullen evenredige hoeveelheden aan de eerste civile ambtenaren te Samarang en Sourabaya gezonden worden, aan wien men zich in de Oosterste districten tot dat einde zal kunnen adresseren.

De Heeren C. Assey en J. G. Bauer, zyn benoemd tot Commissarissen voor de directie der Lotery, en zal ieder lot door een derzelven zyn geteekend.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.

CHARLES ASSEY, *Commissaris.*

SAMARANG, den 13 Juli 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad PIETER VAN HEEMSTEDE CAPPELHOFF, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent overledene alhier, en als zodanig Administreerende de nalatenschap van wylen JACOBUS VAN DEN BOGAARD, heeft verleend citatie by Edicte advalvas curæ, op ende jegens alle onbekende, die eenig recht, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voornz: nalatenschap vermeenen te hebben.

Zoo is 't dat ik WILLEM ANTHONY VAN DEN HEUVEL, waarnemend eerste gezworen Exploicteur van welmelden Hoogen Raade, by deze voor de derde maal ben dagvare alle onbekende die eenig regt, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornoemde JACOBUS VAN DEN BOGAARD vermenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 19 Augustus 1812; des morgens ten half negen uuren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia te Compareeren dan wel gemachtigden te zenden ten einde het tweede default te purgeren, voorts noch hunne actien te instituceren en te funderen sub pœne van verstek en impositie van een eeuwig silentium.

Aldus gepubliceert en geaffigeert Batavia den 7 Augustus 1812.

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, *Expl:*

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENT.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutie werden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag den 18 *Augustus* 1812.

VOOR 't Sterfhuis van wylen den Chinees *The Hinko*, staande in de Heere straat, van Huismeubelen, Slaven, Coffy bonen, Lywaten en wes meer.

Op Woensdag den 19 *Augustus* 1812.

VOOR de Woning van *F. H. J. Salingre*, staande aan de west-zyde van de grote rivier, van Huismeubelen, Slaven, Juweelen Goud en Zilver werken,' Lywaten, Grynen en andere goederen meer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons on the Island of Java, indebted to the estate of the late JAMES PLUNKETT, Esq. and those who may have demands against the same are requested to state their claims and pay their debts to Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, without delay.

Ryswick, Aug. 10, 1812. 25-3w

BEKENDMAKING.

ALLE Personen op het Eyland Java, die iets schuldig zyn aan de Boedel van wylen de Heer JAMES PLUNKETT, dan wel die geenen, die eenige pretentie op dezelve hebben, worden verzogt daar van opgave te doen; en hunne schulden zo spoedig mogelyk, zonder uitstel, te voldoen aan JOHN DAVIDSON.

Ryswyk den 10*de Augustus* 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the end of the present month, the House usually known by the name of the Tavern at Weltevreeden will be shut; previous to which all Gentlemen indebted to the Proprietor are requested to settle their accounts.

D. MEYER,

WELTEVREEDEN, August 3, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

HET wordt by deezen bekend gemaakt dat op den laatsten van deeze maand Augustus, het huis belend onder de naam van het logement op Weltevreden, zal zyn gesloten, zullende gem: logement meer der worden gecontinueerd, verzoekende den ondergetekende een iegelyk die het moge aangaan, zig tegens die tyd van een ander logement te voorzien.

D. MEYER.

WELTEVREDEN, den 3 Augustus 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen de welke iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen HENDRIK THOMAS MORAQUIN, gelieve zich voor ultimo deezes te adresseeren by desselfs Testamentaire Executeuren A. STYN PARVÉ of J. VAN REENEN.

FOR SALE,

AT

MR. AARON LEVIE's HOUSE,

IN THE VOOREY,

NEAR THE ROTTERDAM GATE,

LATELY IMPORTED

BY THE SHIP

MADRAS MERCHANT,

And other Vessels from Madras,

VIZ.

NORTHWARD Salampores, of 12 and 18 punjums.

Long Cloth, from 14 to 30 punjums.

Blue Cloth, blue Moorees, 1st and 2d sort.

Fine blue Soocartoons, and superfine blue Chanderconnah.

Cuddelore Izarees and Dimitics.

White Cambrick and Chanderconnah.

Arnee and Lawn Muslins, 1st, 2d, and 3d sort.

Cambrick painted Handkerchiefs.

White Cambrick.

Moorees red Chintz, Masulipatam ditto.

Arcot Chintz, Northward ditto, of 6 and 12 cubits.

Cambric Chintz, and fine Chanderconnah ditto.

Sarasas and Cuddelore Cabayas.

Wantepollum washed red Handkerchiefs, 1st and 2d sort, from 24 to 36 punjums.

Wantepollum brown red Handkerchiefs.

Ditto yellow and green ditto.

Fine red Pulicat Handkerchiefs, with dark corners.

Ditto ditto ditto, with small white corners.

Brown Salampores, of 8 kall.

Ready-made Pantaloons, Waistcoats and Jackets, of 30 and 36 punjums Longcloth.

EUROPE ARTICLES.

Merdock's old London particular Madeira, in pipes.

Old Madeira, in bottles and chests of 6 to 12 dozens.

Barsac, Hock, and Wine de Grave, in bottles and chests.

Sheet-copper and copper Nails.

Window Glass.

Medicine in cases, containing Glauber's Salts,

—Bark Powder,—Jalap Powder and Root, —Spirits of Lavender,—Salmoniac, &c. &c.

Red Crimson, green, yellow, French grey, and black Broad Cloth.

Red, blue, and purple Camblets.

Patent Laces of fashionable musters.

New Regulation Sword, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The above mentioned Goods will be sold at reasonable prices.

Batavia, Aug. 8, 1812.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE FAST SAILING, TEAK-BUILT SHIP

PEACE AND RELIGION,

Upwards of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, as she now lays in Batavia roads.

A list of her Stores, and every other particular may be had on application to Mr. Arnold, Newport-street, or Mr. Hommes, Jacatra.

N. B. Excellent Cape Wine, in pipes, Vinegar, Iron, white and yellow Nankeen, Glass-ware, &c. &c. may be had of Mr. Hommes.

Batavia, Aug. 7, 1812.

UIT DE HAND TEKOOP,

HET SNEL ZEYLENDE SCHIP

GENAAMD,

PEACE EN RELIGION,

ZO als het zig ter Rheede bevind, met zyne geheele Inventaris, die hier op gading heeft, adresseeren zig by de Heer Arnold, in de Nieuwpoort straat of de Heer Hommes, op Jacatra.

N. B. Excellente Caapsche Wyn, Azyn, Yzer, Chinees Linnen wit en geel, Glaswerken en Thee &a. &a.

Te bekoomen by de Heer Hommes, byde Pyp.

Batavia, den 7 Aug. 1812.

NOTICE.

SUCH persons in Batavia or the neighbourhood as have claims on the Subscriber and those who may be indebted to him are respectively requested to settle their accounts, he being desirous of liquidating all his outstanding concerns before the end of the month.

THOMAS DALTON.

New-Port Street, August 5, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

ALLE die geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben ofte wel verschuldigd zyn aan den ondergeteekende, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen dewyl hy gaarne alle zyn uitstaande zaaken wenschte te vereffenen voor 't einde van deeze loopende maand.

THOMAS DALTON.

Nieuw Poort Straat, den 5 August. 1812.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1812.

August 12.—This day the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor landed at Batavia and took his seat in Council.

August 14.—This day a royal salute was fired in consequence of the conclusion of Treaties of Friendship with their highnesses the Soosoohoonan and Sultan.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, AT DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.

Captain R. Meares, Commandant and Resident.

Mr. Perkins, General Storekeeper.

M. Cromie, Master Attendant and Marine Storekeeper.

Mr. van Ranzow Assistant to the Resident, Interpreter, and Cash-keeper.

Mr. Ogilvie, Superintendant of Tin-mines from Marawan to Pooloo Panjing, beyond Poloo Laut.

Mr. Lavielle, Superintendant of Tin-mines, from Soongkey Booloo to Klabbert.

The above establishment is authorised provisionally, until the pleasure of the Supreme Government be known, the appointments to take place from this date, when the temporary appointments made by the Commander of the Forces, and the Resident under his authority, are to cease.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 15 August, 1812. C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Act. Sec. to Gov.*

On Sunday morning, the 9th instant, Major General Gillespie, Commander of the forces arrived in the cantonments of Weltevreden and was received by the troops drawn up under arms in front of the parade, under the salute due to his rank. We are happy to state that the General's wound is perfectly healed and that he appears in good health.

On Monday the anniversary of that memorable day when the advance of the army, under the personal command of Colonel Gillespie defeated a greatly superior force, advantageously posted, thus giving an earnest of the glorious atchievements which soon after followed, the Commander of the forces dined at the mess of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, where several officers of rank and heads of departments were invited to meet him. Many loyal and appropriate toasts were drunk, with the enthusiasm which the occasion naturally inspired; and the General, after taking an affectionate leave of his brave companions in arms, who bore so conspicuous a share in the triumph celebrated on that day, and who are shortly to join the head-quarters of the Corps on the Coast, retired about half-past 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday the 12th, the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was celebrated with every demonstration of loyalty and festivity. A race on the course of Weltevreden was numerously attended and afforded considerable amusement to the amateurs. In the evening a splendid Ball was given at Goonongsaree, and was graced with a greater display of beauty and fashion than any public entertainment since the arrival of the English in Java. The general hilarity received additional animation from the sudden arrival of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, who landed from the Thainstone about half-past four P. M. under the appropriate salute of his exalted rank. His passage from Samarang was remarkably quick, being only forty-eight hours by the same conveyance arrived Major Campbell, Lieutenant Travers and Charles Assey, Esq. Mrs. Raffles and the rest of the Lieutenant Governor's family remained at Salatiga.

Mr. Raffles entered the Ball-room about half-past nine o'clock, soon after which the dances commenced, and were continued with much spirit, till mid-night, when the company repaired to the supper tables which were laid out with much taste in the spacious rooms behind, which were decorated with foliage, forming a kind of artificial arbour. A series of toasts, corresponding to the occasion, and breathing a spirit of loyalty and affection towards the illustrious sufferer who has swayed the British sceptre during a long and eventful period, and the Prince on whom now rest the hopes of the nation, was drunk: and after the company had enjoyed the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" till about two o'clock, the ladies, accompanied by a majority of the gentlemen, returned to the ball-room and soon after retired.

The following passengers for China, are arrived by the fleet—Mrs. Roberts, —— Roberts and —— Metcalfe, Esqs. Supercargoes, —— Moloney and —— Huddlestone, Esqs. Factors, in the Honorable Company's service, and —— Magniac, Esq. of the house of Beale and Magniac at Canton.

We have been favored with the perusal of English papers up to the 22d of March, from which copious extracts will be found in the following columns.

By the Minerva, from Bombay, which arrived on Tuesday, we learn that Major General Hislop is appointed Commander in Chief at that Presidency, in the room of General Abercromby. By this vessel we have received papers up to the 27th of June. These cannot bring any intelligence from Europe so late as that received by the China fleet. The following particulars however which had escaped our research are taken from the Courier Extraordinary of June 22d, which announces the arrival at Madras of a fleet from England.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary.

JUNE 22, 1812.

General Sir J. Craig has, it is said, left the bulk of his fortune to the Earl of Harrington.

The House of Boldero, Lushington and Co. are gazetted as Bankrupts.

The French frigates La Nymphe and Medusa got into Brest from Batavia.

January 6th,—It appears by letters from Lisbon, that both armies have retired into cantonments.

January 7th,—The Prince Regent's speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor, laments the state of the King, recommends a suitable establishment for the support of the Royal Dignity, expresses the greatest satisfaction as to what has taken place in Portugal, names General Hill, and speaks in praise of the gallant and successful enterprize executed under his command in Spanish Estremadura, trusts that Parliament will do justice to the consummate skill displayed by Lord Wellington in the direction of the campaign.—Notices the gallantry and perseverance of the Spanish armies, recommends the continuance of the most effectual aid to the Natives of the peninsula, speaks in high terms of approval of the wisdom and ability of the Governor General of India in the immediate direction of the enterprize against the Mauritius and Batavia, and of the decision, gallantry and spirit of the army under the command of that distinguished officer Sir S. Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by His Majesty's naval force. Recommends the providing measures for the future Government of the British possessions in the East Indies and regrets that various and important subjects of difference still remain unadjusted with the Government of the United States of America.

Sir Francis Burdett, on the speech being read in the House of Commons, contrived by some *ruse*, first to catch the speaker's Eye, and moved an address in answer, to the infinite surprize of that House, and consternation of Lord Jocelyn, who was prepared as usual for the occasion. Lord Cochrane seconded the Baronet's address. The House divided, when there appeared for the address of Sir Francis, 1, and for the amendment of Lord Jocelyn 238.

Mr. Anstruther, Advocate General at Madras is appointed Recorder of Bombay.

Samuel Toller, Esq. appointed Advocate General of Madras.

10th—Thanks unanimously voted in the House of Lords to Lord Minto, General Abercromby, and Sir S. Auchmuty, Major Generals Ward and Wethrall, Rear Admirals Bertie and Stopford, and to Commodores Rowley and Broughton.

The same voted by the House of Commons, but the thanks to his Lordship was warmly opposed by Mr. Sheridan & others, on the ground of civil interference in military affairs being impolitic, dangerous, and reprehensible, and savouring of French Revolution.

The Duke of Cambridge resigned his situation on the Staff.

Lieut. Gen. Maitland appointed to the Staff in the Eastern District under Lord Chatham.

Lieut. Col. Torrens 3d foot Guards, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent.

14th—By a Lisbon M I' just arrived, it appears the Head Quarters of the British Army continued at Freynada in perfect quiet, the Guerillas are however very active, and their operations conducted with varied success.

Mr. R. Wellesley returned as Member for East Grinstead.

500 of the Guards were selected for foreign service.

The French General Simon broke his parole, and absconded from Odiham—a reward of 100l. is offered for his apprehension.

January 17th.—The 78th Regiment given to Sir S. Auchmuty, and the 103d to the Hon. George Cole.

24th.—General Simon apprehended.

His Swedish Majesty declared himself recovered, and resumed his functions with the approbation of the Crown Prince.

Several petitions have lately been presented to Parliament from Mercantile cities praying that in the event of the East India Company's charter being renewed the benefit of the Indian trade may be extended to them.

February 6th.—A new Spanish Regency has been appointed consisting of

The Duke of Infantado, President—General Henry O' onnell, Admiral Vellanecenza, M. Rebas and M. Mosquera; all of whom are stated to possess the confidence of the British Government and of the patriotic party in Spain.

Major General Fane, to succeed Major General C. Hope, in the command of the Troops at Deal.

The China fleet after leaving Madeira, fell in with a fleet bound to the West Indies, which sailed from England the middle of April. From them were received English papers to the 14th April, which were full of debates upon the E. I. Charter, and petitions from many of the Trading Towns against its renewal.

We regret not being able as yet to satisfy the anxiety of our readers regarding the important points for the decision of which they are naturally looking, viz. the question regarding the renewal of the Company's charter, the footing on which the Indian Army will then be placed, and the system of Government to be finally adopted for this Island. Though discussions had taken place, it does not appear that any final determination had been come to on any of these subjects; and therefore we judge it better to wait with patience for certain information than run the risk of misleading the public by the circulation of flying reports.

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

SIR,

I recently met with the accompanying Essay in a late number of the Eu. Magazine, which as being allusive to the recent debate in Parliament regarding sinecure places, and to the violent propensity which rages among our *Bloods of fashion* for rivalling Coachmen and Grooms, may perhaps be deemed deserving of a corner in your Newspaper.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
A Subscriber.

12th June.

A SINECURE PLACE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

I am felicitating myself in a *sinecure* place; and as I came into this very *desirable situation* in a manner truly honourable, I cannot withstand my inclination to expatiate upon the steps that *raised*, or rather *lowered me*: I mean, in the opinion of my brother *whips*, who drive *neck* or *nothing*: though at the same time I am become an object of *envy* to a very *large party*.

You are to know then, sir, that I am a coachman of some *sitting*. I first mounted the box A. D. 1792, and have driven through the world with tolerable success. I shall take another opportunity to give you a history of my *masters*. The present, when he hired me, was too sensible a man to degrade me by an intimation that I must take care of the horses. These he told me should, of course, be left to the *groom*, who leaves them to the *helper*, who leaves them to the *boy*: so that I was, I found, retained in the character of *State Coachman*. With this I was pleased; but much more so the next morning, when I made my *debût*, to find my master took my business out of my hands with the reins, mounted the *dickey*, and declared he should always drive himself; which declaration he has fulfilled: therefore you see, sir, that, seated *snug* behind, I enjoy a *sinecure place*: and though I lose my claim to become a member of the *Whip Club*, have every advantage that any *other Member* can desire.

I am,
Yours, &c.
BEN BOX.

MARRIAGE.

At Sourabaya, on the 1st instant, Mr. A. H. Delanoy, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, to Miss C. C. Goldback, daughter of Mr. G. A. Goldback, Magistrate at that place.

DEATH.

On the 7th instant, James Plunkett, Esq. most sincerely and deeply regretted.

EUROPE DEATH.

Suddenly, at his house in Stoke, near Plymouth, Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet. This melancholy circumstance occurred last Sunday morning about one o'clock, while in bed, having retired an hour before in good health and spirits. It is supposed he was carried off by apoplexy. Sir Charles was made Post Captain, August 10, 1779; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Feb. 20, 1797; Vice-Admiral, April 20, 1802; and Admiral, April 28, 1808.

Arrivals since our last.

AUG. 11.—Brig Minerva, Maughan, Bombay—Passenger, Miss Maughan.

Same day, Cutter Harmony, van Zuilen, Sourabaya—Passenger, Mr. Hendriko.

Do. 12.—Brig Tay, Smith, Penang.

Same day, Ship Thainstone, Scott, Samarang—Passengers, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and suit.

Departures since our last.

AUG. 10.—Ship Hope, Collins, New-Holland, Passengers, Messrs Williams and Blake.

Do. 12.—H. C. brig Mary Ann, Buchanon, Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Theban,—H. C. ship Marquis of Huntley,—ditto Wexford,—do. Alnwick Castle,—do. Elphinstone,—do. Bombay,—do. Cirencester,—ship James Drummond,—do. Good Hope,—brig Nancy,—ship Pekin,—do. Java,—do. Thainstone,—do. Peace and Religion,—brig Minerva,—do. Tay,—schooner Tiger,—do. De Goede Verwayting,—cutter Harmony,—American ship James,—brig America,—schooner Nimrod,—Arab ship Candang Russie.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

London Gazette, Extraordinary.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1812.

Downing-street, Feb. 4, 1812.

Major the Hon. A. Gordon has arrived this evening at Lord Liverpool's Office with a dispatch, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Gallegos, Jan. 20, 1812.

MY LORD,—I informed your Lordship in my dispatch of the 9th, that I had attacked Ciudad Rodrigo, and in that of the 15th, of the progress of the operations to that period; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that we took the place by storm yesterday evening after dark.

We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel, and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th, we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the Convent of St. Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye and of the town were seen, on which a battery of seven guns was constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th.

In the mean time, the batteries in the parallel continued their fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place, which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th, and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient still farther to the left, and opposite to the suburb of St. Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding that the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and right divisions, and of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. The two light columns, conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 2d Cacadores, and Major Ridge of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Major-General Mackinnon's brigade, forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall; and all these, being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieutenant General Picton.

The fourth column, consisting of the 43d and 52d regiments, and part of the 95th regiment, being of the light division under the direction of Major-General Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburb of St. Francisco, and covered the left of the attack of the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division; and Brigadier General Pack was destined with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort. Besides these five columns, the 94th regiment, belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch, in two columns on the right of Major General Mackinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch, and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose their progress.

All these attacks succeeded; and Brig. General Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them.

Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, having escaladed the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Col. Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major General Mackinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually covered the ad-

vance from the trenches of Major-General Mackinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Major-General Craufurd and Major-General Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest.

Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in officers of high rank and estimation in this army. Major-Gen. Mackinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expence magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-Gen. Craufurd likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm, and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance. Major-Gen. Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list, Lieut. Colonel Colbourne, of the 53d regiment, and Major George Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, and was wounded on the top of the breach.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprize, and patience and perseverance in the performance of great labour, by which the General Officers, officers, and troops of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and light divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieut. General Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the general officer commanding the first division; and I am much indebted to the suggestions and assistance I received from him for the success of this enterprize.

The conduct of all parts of the 3d division, in the operations which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness on the evening of the 19th, in the dark, afford the strongest proof of the abilities of Lieutenant-General Picton and Major-General Mackinnon, by whom they were directed and led; but I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole of the 2d Cacadores, of Major Ridge of the 2d battalion 5th foot, of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell of the 94th regiment, of Major Manners of the 74th, and of Major Grey of the 2d battalion 5th foot, who has been twice wounded during this siege.

It is but justice also to the 3d division to report, that the men who performed the sap belonged to the 45th, 74th and 88th regiments, under the command of Captain M'Leod of the royal engineers, and Captain Thompson of the 74th, Lieutenant Beresford of the 88th, and Lieutenant Metcalf of the 45th, and they distinguished themselves not less in the storm of the place, than they had in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.

I have already reported in my letter of the 9th instant, my sense of the conduct of Major General Craufurd, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and of the troops of the light division, in the storm of the redoubt of St. Francisco, on the evening of the 8th instant. The conduct of these troops was equally distinguished throughout the siege, and in the storm, nothing could exceed the gallantry with which these brave officers and troops advanced and accomplished the difficult operation allotted to them, notwithstanding that all their leaders had fallen.

I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, Major-General Vandeleur, Lieut. Colonel Barnard of the 95th, Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, Major Gibbs, and Major Napier of the 52d, and Lieutenant-Col. M'Leod of the 43d. The conduct of Capt. Duffey of the 43d, and that of Lieut. Gurwood of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, have likewise been particularly reported to me; Lieutenant Colonel Elder, and the 3d Cacadores, were likewise distinguished upon the occasion.

The 1st Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and the 16th, under Col. Campbell, being Brigadier General Pack's brigade, were likewise distinguished in the storm, under the command of the Brigadier General, who particularly mentions Major Lynch.

In my dispatch of the 15th, I reported to your Lordship the attack of the Convent of Santa Cruz, by the troops of the 1st division, under the direction of Lieut.-General Graham, and that of the Convent of Saint Francisco, on the 14th instant, under the direction of Major-General the Hon. C. Colville. The first-mentioned enterprise was performed by Capt. Laroche de Stackensels, of the 1st Line Battalion King's German Legion; the last by Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, with the 40th regiment. This regiment remained from that time in the suburb of Saint Francisco, and materially assisted our attack on that side of the place.

Although it did not fall to the lot of the troops of the 1st and 4th divisions to bring these operations to their successful close, they distinguished themselves throughout their progress, by the patience and perseverance with which they performed the labours of the siege. The Brigade of Guards, under Major General H. Campbell, was particularly distinguished in this respect.

I likewise request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, the chief engineer, and of Brigade Major Jones, and the officers and men of the Royal Engineers.—The ability with which these operations were carried on exceeds all praise; and I beg leave to recommend those officers to your Lordship most particularly.

Major Dickson, of the royal artillery, attached to the Portuguese artillery, has for some time had the direction of the heavy train attached to this army, and has conducted the intricate details of the late operation, as he did those of the late seiges of Badajoz, in the last summer, much to my satisfaction. The rapid execution produced by the well-directed fire kept up from our batteries, affords the best proof of the merits of the officers and men of the royal artillery, and of the Portuguese artillery employed on this occasion. But I must particularly mention Brigade Major May, and Captains Holcombe, Power, Dynely, and Dundas, of the royal artillery; and Captains Da Cunha and Da Corta, and Lieutenant Silva, of the 1st regiment of Portuguese artillery.

I have likewise particularly to report to your Lordship, the conduct of Major Sturgeon, of the royal staff corps. He constructed and placed for us the bridge over the Agueda, without which the enterprise could not have been attempted, and he afterwards materially assisted Lieutenant-General Graham and myself, in our reconnoissance of the place, on which the plan of the attack was founded; and he finally conducted the 2d battalion 5th regiment, as well as the 2d Cacadores, to their points of attack.

The Adjutant-General, and the Deputy Quarter-Master General and the officers of their several departments, gave me every assistance throughout this service, as well as those of my personal Staff; and I have great pleasure in adding, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the increased difficulties of procuring supplies for the troops, the whole army have been well supplied, and every branch of the service provided for during the late operations, by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Commissary-Gen. Bisset, and the officers belonging to his department.

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'Espana, and Don Julian Sanchez observed the enemy's movements beyond the Tormes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castile in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute by every means in their power to remove it.

I will hereafter transmit to your Lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are 153 pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores.—We have the Governor, General Banier, about seventy-eight officers, and one thousand seven hundred men prisoners.

I transmit this dispatch by my Aide de Camp the Hon. Major Gordon who will give your Lordship any farther details you may require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your protection.—I have the honour to be, &c. WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the prisoners, and of the ordnance which has been taken on this occasion. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded, I therefore transmit a list containing the names of those who have fallen, according to the best information I could obtain, and I will forward the returns to your Lordship as soon as possible.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED between the 15th and 19th January

British loss—1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, killed, 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 133 rank and file wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

NAMES of OFFICERS WOUNDED between the 15th and 19th Jan.—15th Jan.—Royal Engineers, Captain Mulcaster, slightly; Lieut. Skelten, severely, since dead—Portuguese Artillery, Second Lieut. Roberts, slightly.—16th of January.—Royal Engineers, Capt. M'Cullock, severely; Lieut. Marshall, slightly.—2d Batt. 8th Foot, Ensign Ashford, severely—74th Regiment, Lieut. Ramage, slightly.—1st Batt. 88th Lieut. Armstrong, slightly; Lieut. Flack, dangerously.—18th Jan.—Portuguese Artillery, Lieut. A. De Corta Silva, slightly.—19th Jan.—Royal Artillery, Capt. Dynely, slightly; Capt. Gower, ditto.

NAMES of OFFICERS KILLED and WOUNDED on the Night of the 19th of January, according to the best information that can be obtained; the Returns not yet received.

KILLED—Major General Mackinnon.—2d Batt. 5th Foot, Capt. M'Dougall—1st Batt. 45th Foot, Capt. Hardyman.—1st Batt. 52d Foot, Captain J. Dobbs—94th Foot, Captain Williamson.

WOUNDED—Major Gen. Craufurd, severely; Major-Gen. Vandeleur, slightly.—Royal Engineers, Lieut. Thomson, severely.—43d Foot, Capt. Ferguson, slightly.—52d Foot, Lieut.-Col. Colborne, severely; Major George Napier, lost an arm; Lieut. Curwood slightly—77th Foot, Captain M'Lean, severely, (lost a leg.—88th Foot, Lieut. Beresford, slightly—95th Foot, Capt. Uniacke, severely,—1st Portuguese Artillery, Capt. Queelle.—3d Division, 50 non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed; 70 ditto wounded—Light Division, 14 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, killed; 60 ditto wounded.—General Pack's Brigade, 9 non-commissioned officers and rank and file wounded.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 18.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to approve of His Majesty's 1st regiment of foot guards being permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments, the words *Corunna* and *Barrosa*, in consequence of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 1st and 3d battalions of that corps, in the action fought in front of Corunna, on the 16th January, 1809, and by a detachment of the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of foot guards, in the battle of Barrosa, on the 5th March, 1811.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in His Majesty's army in the East Indies only, as follows; the Commissions to be dated January 1, 1812:—

COLONELS.
Gabriel Doveton,
Thomas Dallas,
Alexander Cuppage,
Aldwell Taylor,
John Chalmers,
Alexander Dyce,
Keith Macalister,
Charles Corner,
Robert M. Strange,
John J. Durand,
To be MAJOR-GENERALS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.
George Ball,
Charles Stuart,
John Williams,
James Innes,
Colin Macaulay,
Joseph G. Hill,
Richard Cook,
George Holmes,
William M'Cullock,
St. George Ashe,
David Ochterlony,
Henry F. Calcraft,
Edward S. Broughton,
Francis Kyan,
Francis Aiskill,
John Eales,
To be COLONELS.

MAJORS
Francis A. Daniel,
William H. D. Knox,
Robert Armstrong,
Charles Webber,
William Henry Cooper,
Samuel Kelly,
William Raban,
George Carpenter,
To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

CAPTAINS
Charles Mellingchamp,
William Smith,
Adam Brown,
John Lloyd Jones,
David Fowlis,
R. Fotheringham,
John Fortune,
Edward Bagshaw,
Thomas Stewart,
To be MAJORS.

(Regimental promotions & exchanges in our next.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The fate of Mr. Park is now ascertained. A letter from Sierra Leone states, that some presents which he intrusted to a Chief to be delivered to the King of Tambuctoo, had never been delivered, and on some remonstrance the ruffian determined to sacrifice him. Seeing their fate to be inevitable, he and his companion embraced and plunged into the Niger, where they perished. The canoe itself overset, and all their property, memorandums and papers, were lost.

Feb. 15.

NEW MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There can be no doubt of a communication having been made in the course of Friday, from the Prince Regent to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville; and when we reflect on the terms of his Royal Highness's letter to Mr. Perceval last year, when he signified to that gentleman his determination to make no change at that time in his Father's Government, we are persuaded that this communication related to the formation of a new Administration. Of the terms, or even of the substance of such a communication, we have no means of informing the public, nor shall we offer any conjectures as to its probable results; but of this we are well assured, that no consideration will induce either of these Statesmen to accept of office, without a thorough understanding, that when in power they will be permitted to follow the same line of general policy which they have recommended when in opposition, and more especially, unless they are authorized to carry into effect those measures of conciliation with regard to Ireland, which they have so often declared to be, in their opinion, essential to the peace and security of the Empire.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Arrangements are certainly forming, by which some considerable change must necessarily take place in the subordinate departments of Government; but Lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, and Lord Liverpool, we understand, remain in office, and will, of course, entirely influence the chance of successors to those who retire from office. Lord Castlereagh, if he does not succeed Marquis Wellesley, will probably go to the Board of Admiralty. The Marquis of Hartford will have the vacant Lord Chamberlainship, Lord Cholmondeley the Household, and Lord James Murray is to be one of the new Lords of the Bed-chamber; but no appointments whatever will be declared, until the first Council after the expiration of the Regency Restrictions, which will probably not be held before Wednesday, the 26th instant.—*Herald.*

We have heard that there certainly was a letter sent by the Prince Regent to the Duke of York, which, it is also said, the latter thought it right to communicate to Lords Grenville and Grey; and while it expressed satisfaction at the conduct of the present Ministers, it holds out a wish that a Union of the great Parties of the State could be effected on liberal and honorable principles.

But we have not heard this in any precise way; nor can we very well conceive how the contents of such a letter could already get abroad. But if what we have heard of the contents of this letter be correct, there is at least one leading point in it that will give most general satisfaction—that is, the confidence which his Royal Highness continues to place in those who have hitherto conducted the Government of the Country at home, and the great contest in which we are engaged abroad, with energy and success.—But we repeat it, our information on this subject, though possibly very correct, does not come in such a shape as to warrant us in desiring our readers to place implicit reliance upon it.

Lords Grenville and Grey, it is further reported, signified their intention of making an immediate and written reply to the Duke of York's communication to them.—*Courier.*

Four o'Clock.—It is just reported, that the answer of Lords Grenville and Grey was delivered about two hours ago, and that it is unfavourable to any union of parties.—*Ibid.*

THE KING.

The weekly Bulletin exhibited last Sunday at St. James's was as follows:—

"WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 8.

"His Majesty appers to be nearly in the same state in which he was the last week."

(Signed as usual.)

LOSS OF THE MANILLA FRIGATE.

Moniteurs and minor French Papers were received yesterday to the 7th inst. inclusive; they are perfectly silent respecting the affairs of the Peninsula.—We are sorry to find that they announce the loss of his Majesty's ship *Manilla*, Captain G. F. Seymour.

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 2.

We have received fresh accounts, relative to the running ashore of the English frigate, which was lately lost on these coasts; she was called the Manilla. The whole of her crew are prisoners, and will, to morrow, commence arriving by detachments in Amsterdam. As it was not possible to get the ship afloat, she was set on fire—All the world knows that in the moment of danger, English sailors have no other resourse than that of flying to liquor which may be on board. At the instant the vessel was set on fire, the French detachment sent to execute this operation found in the hold five sailors dead drunk—The Officers of this frigate declare that she was lost in consequence of the orders she received to closely and unremittingly watch the Texel fleet, the sailing of which, it appears, is expected in England.—Twelve men perished on board the frigate in consequence of an explosion—(*Moniteur, Feb. 7.*)

The same paper contains three letters from Admiral D'Winter to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies, by which it appears the *Manilla* was commanded by G. F. Seymour, Esq. who, with the crew, consisting of from 170 to 180 men, has been saved.

LOSS OF THE LAUREL FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Laurel, dated Plymouth Dock, Feb. 8.

"We had for five weeks been employed blockading four line of battle ships in the port of L'Orient. The *Maidstone* frigate was dispatched by Sir Harry Neale, to order us to Quiberon Bay, where we arrived on the evening of the 30th. The fleet was employed all that night in watering the *Laurel*, as we had been selected as one of three frigates ordered to pursue three French frigates that had escaped from the Loire. At eight in the morning of the 31st we weighed, in company with the *Rota* and *Rhin* frigates, made sail through the passage Taigneuse, it blowing very hard, the *Rota* led through the passage, the *Laurel* unfortunately followed; the *Rota's* pilot lost the marks, and got bewildered, it being then extremely hazy. The *Rota* escaped the rocks—we struck on the Govivas, a sunken rock, as did the *Rhin*, but was not damaged to the extent the *Laurel* was, whose false keel & part of the main immediately floated alongside, and a large hole in her bottom The *Laurel* was backed off and brought to an anchor, sails furled, and all hands to the pumps. In this disastrous state we continued pumping for one hour and an half, when it was reported the ship was gaining fast, and would be down in ten minutes. The cable was cut, and the ship run on shore on a reef of rocks, about one mile from the French coast, in order to save the lives of the men. The enemy directly commenced a heavy fire of shot and shell from their batteries and field-pieces. In order to save the lives of the crew, a flag of truce was hoisted. The enemy continued their fire until we dispatched three boats, with about seventy men and four officers, on shore, when the fire ceased, we imagine, in consequence of our officers remonstrating against the inhumanity of firing on defenceless men; but such was their want of feeling, which must for ever stamp the French name with infamy, that they would not suffer our boats to return for the remain-

der of the officers and ship's company, who must have perished, had it not been for the brave and indefatigable Captain Summerville, who, against the remonstrance of his pilot, worked his ship up among the rocks, brought her to anchor, and took the remainder off the wreck, after remaining there several hours, with no prospect of saving our lives, except by a raft we were then preparing, on the *Rota's* boat; taking the remainder of the men from the *Laurel*, the enemy commenced firing again on the boats, until they were out of reach of shot. At the time of my quitting the ship, she was entirely under water; the men were hanging on the weather-bulwark for several hours before leaving the wreck. Thus was lost one of the finest, fast sailing ships his Majesty ever possessed, from the haziness of the weather, and ignorance of the French pilots.

Names of Officers not Prisoners—First Lieutenant, O'Shaughnessy; Mr. Hodge, Master; Mr. Mercer, Purser; Mr. Crofton, R. M.; Messrs Crowly, Corneck, Clayton, Lambert, Eaton, and Gardner, Midshipmen; and Mr. Whichclow, Clerk.

Prisoners.—Lieutenants Brone and Green; Mr. Forbes, Surgeon; Mr. Chozner, Lieut. R. M.; Mr. Galway, Midshipman. Messrs. Diggs, Tighe, and M'Carthy.

Loss of the St. George and Defence English Men of War.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The Journals of Jutland are full of details, in part contradictory, relative to the shipwrecks of the St. George and Defence. It is natural that these dreadful scenes, having only for witnesses the sailors and fishermen, inhabitants of the coast, should be related in different ways. It is known that the 562 sailors and 200 marines, the crew of the Defence, was 700 men in the whole. Ten men from the St. George, and six from the Defence, are all that were saved; 1295 individuals perished in the waves. The Defence, which was very old, struck the ground the first—she made signals with blue lights, that she was lost, without resource, and in a moment afterwards she went to pieces.—What remained of her, however, still continued visible, and lying bottom upwards, had at a distance the appearance of a church.—Captain Atkins got alive to land, with six sailors, but expired a few moments after. The St. George let go her anchor, but the violence of the wind drove her on shore, and the furious waves rolled over her, without being able to break her, as she was of a very strong construction. This circumstance served only to prolong the suffering of the unhappy crew.—During the whole day the men were seen clinging to the lofty deck of the vessel. It was impossible to come to their assistance, on account of the storm and unexampled agitation of the sea. On a sudden these men disappeared, and it was thought they had been carried away by a wave; but according to the account of one of the ten sailors, Admiral Reynolds, conceiving all succour impossible, had thrown himself in despair into the sea, and been followed by the greater part of the crew. Those who remained, endeavoured to tie one another to pieces of wood, masts, and yards; at length they threw themselves into the sea, and attempted to gain the shore, distant three hundred toises, but with the exception of 10, they were all drowned or crushed to death by the beating fragments of the wreck. The Secretary of Admiral Reynolds got to land, but expired immediately, from fatigue and cold. There was found on him the portrait of his wife, with her address in London, and a note, requesting those who might find his body, to inform her of his unhappy fate. A child, eight years old, got on shore safe, fastened to a large piece of timber. His father and mother were on board the Defence—they followed him with their eyes, and when they saw him reach the land alive, they threw themselves into the waves, and died together. Four guns, and 47 barrels of gun-powder, have been got from the Defence, and it is expected that a part of the St. George will be saved.

LONDON,—February 23, 1812.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Hon. John Abercrombie was appointed Commander in Chief, and second in Council at Madras, in consequence of the resignation of Sir S. Auchmuty. Niel Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. was appointed Provisional Councellor at Fort William. The undermentioned commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Captain Halkett, of the *Cirencester*; Capt. Hamilton, of the *Bombay*; Capt. Rolland, of the *Alnwick Castle*, for China; and Captain Cameron, of the *Ann*, for Madeira, Coast, and Bay.

On Friday evening Mr. *Benjamin Walsh* was discharged from Newgate, in consequence of a pardon granted by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

February 29.

STATE PAPER.

SICILY.

The King our Lord, by a resolution, dated this day, signed by his Majesty, and sealed with the royal seal, has constituted his Royal Highness Don Francis, hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies, his most dear Son, his Vicar general in this kingdom of Sicily; transferring to him, with the most ample title of *Alter Ego*, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, preeminencies, and powers, in the same manner as they could be exercised by his Majesty in person. In the name of the King I communicate to your Excellency this sovereign determination; transmitting to you also a copy of the same, that you may forthwith communicate it to all the departments depending on the office of Secretary of State, the Royal Household, the Treasury, and Commerce, which are committed to the charge of your Excellency.

(Signed) Marquis de CIRCELLO.

To the Marquis Tommassi,
Palermo, Jan. 16, 1812.

ROYAL LETTER.

Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c. Infante of Spain, Duke of Parma, Placencia, Castro, &c. Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, &c.

My most esteemed Son Francis, Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies:

Being obliged, through bodily indisposition, and from the advice of the Physicians, to breathe the air of the country, to withdraw myself from all serious application, I should esteem myself culpable before God, if I did not make such provision for the government of the kingdom, in these most difficult times, that affairs of the greatest importance should be promptly dispatched, and the public weal suffer no detriment through my infirmities. Wishing, therefore, to disburthen myself of the weight of Government, as long as it shall not please God to restore me to a state of health suitable for conducting it, I cannot more properly entrust it to any other than to you, my beloved son, as well because you are my legitimate successor, as on account of the experience which I have had of your high rectitude and capacity; and by these presents, with my free will and consent, I constitute and appoint you my Vicar-General in this my kingdom of Sicily, in the same way as you have been already twice Vicar-General in my other kingdom of Naples; and I yield and transfer to you with the ample title of *Alter Ego*, the exercise of all the rights, prerogatives, pre-eminences, and powers, which could be exercised by myself: and that this my determination be known to all, I order that this my letter, signed by myself, and sealed with my Royal Seal, be preserved in the archives of the kingdom, and that you direct a copy of it to be sent to all Councillors and Secretaries of State, for their informations, and that they may communicate the same to all persons interested.—Given in Palermo, this 16th day of Jan. 1812.

FERDINAND.
THOMAS DE SOMMA.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

We lay before our readers the following letter, which has within these few days been received from an American Gentleman at Paris, by a Merchant of this city:—

"No condemnations of American vessels have, for some time past, taken place at the Court of Prizes, under the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

"This however requires some explanation. The Emperor has created a new Ministry for the direction specially of commerce and manufactures. The Director-General of the Customs has been appointed Minister, and his powers are very extensive. Affairs which formerly appertained to the Bureau of the Minister of the Interior, are now under the direction of the Count de Sussy (this new Minister,) and the Court of Prizes is reduced almost to a simple zero; it being little more than a mere Court of Report to him.

"He makes the final Report, which is submitted to the Emperor in his Council of Commerce, and as that may be favourable or unfavourable, his Majesty generally decides.

"You will at once perceive what a controuling power is thus vested in the Count de Sussy, and it may be imagined how much more facile it will be now for the captors to negociate, than with the whole Members of a Court. When confiscation is ordered, it is in vain to attemp to learn the points under which it has taken place—the fact only is announced to the unfortunate sufferer.—Several vessels taken in the Baltic, (part of them loaded with the produce only of the soil of the United States) were confiscated some months since; it was supposed under the allegation, that they could not enter the Baltic except under British convoy, so that they had, in some manner, relation with England. The Captains and Supercargoes were left, however, to guess at the cause of their confiscation.

"For my own part, I consider it as founded on the decided determination of Napoleon to prevent all kind of trade to and from Prussia and Russia. Whence else can proceed the great movements that have taken place for some months past, and are still going on of French troops towards the North of Europe, but to shut the Baltic; and if the Emperor Alexander does not effectually adhere to the Continental System, Napoleon will of course declare war against him. Do not consider this as the dream of a person dazzled with the military splendour which encircles this astonishing man. He never loses sight for a moment, of his systematic plan to ruin your commercial resources, and to attain this, he regards neither friend nor foe. Pray communicate these my impressions to our friends in New York, for their guidance in Spring Adventures to Europe; many will be caught I doubt not.

"Berthier is to command the centre of the Grand Army; M'Donald the right, Ney the left wing; the Duke of Reggio will command the light corps."

DREADFUL STORM.

Plymouth, Feb. 25.

To-day this place has been visited by a more dreadful thunder-storm than has been experienced here for many years. The lightning was exceedingly vivid, and the claps tremendously loud, accompanied with a heavy shower of hail. Several persons, who were on the citadel at the time, distinctly saw the electric fluid strike one of the guns; its direction was from S. W. to N. E. nearly. In the dreadful storm, the fore and main top-mast of his Majesty's ship Tonnant were struck with lightning, which shattered them, and *killed and wounded no less than twenty-four persons on board that vessel.* A merchant-brig, which also was at anchor in Cawsand Bay, and near the former, was struck at the same time, on board of which two men were killed. A seaman, who was at the main top-mast head of the Salvodor del Mundo, in Hamoaze, was also struck by the lightning, and knocked down dead on the deck; and another seaman, who was standing on the quarter-deck of this vessel at the moment, was so much burned, that his life is despaired of. These awful occurrences took place from eleven to twelve o'clock.

Friday, about two o'clock, Lord Castlereagh had an audience of the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house; when his Royall Highness appointed him Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and delivered to him the seals of office accordingly.

Paris Journals to Monday last have been received. It seems that the enemy is extremely indignant at the comments in the London Papers, on the recent Invasion of Pomerania; and it is insisted, that the only object of the French by this movement is to prevent the trade of the British with the territories of Sweden on the southern shores of the Baltic. They would contend that the 6000. men sent thither are all Douaniers.

The following commercial interchange, to a limited extent; has been consented to by the Governments of Great Britain and France:—

- In return for four Hogsheads of Claret, is to be exported one Hogshead of Sugar of 12 Cwt. or 1200 Skins, or Medicinal Drugs to an indefinite amount.
- The quality of the Claret is to be such as is usually understood under the distinction of Prize Claret.
- The transaction is to commence by the importation of the Wine, in the assigued quantity or proportion, from France.

Conformably with these conditions, six licences, for six different cargoes, were on the 10th instant signed by Napoleon, and remain in the hands of the Grantees on the other side of the water.

As the size or tonnage of the vessels to be employed in this traffic is not specified, the dimensions may be regulated at the convenience or discretion of the Merchant.

Number of Commercial Licences granted during the last ten years, distinguishing the years:—

1802 - - 68	1806 - - 1,620	1809 - - 15,226
1803 - -866	1807 - - 2,606	1810 - - 18,356
1804 -1,141	1808 - - 4,910	1811 - - 7,002
1805 - 791		

It was mentioned in the *Moniteurs* last received, that the French had entered Pomerania, not as enemies, but as friends: We now learn, that the first act of violence has been followed by exactions, and these again accompanied by insult. Heavy contributions have been levied at Stralsund, and the Royal Banners of Sweden have been placed beneath the Imperial Eagle of France on the battlements of the fortress. The acts of aggression have not, we are told, terminated here, but several Russian ships, which were riding in blind security in the harbour, have been seized by the invaders, and the consequence of this violation of the Russian flag is yet to be ascertained.

The new regulations for Officers wearing caps and jackets, instead of cocked hats and long coats, are to be generally adopted on the 4th of June next, in all regiments at home. In future, white pantaloons and short boots will be considered a proper dress on parades; but on guards, reviews inspections, &c. white breeches and black gaiters are to be worn, as before.

VIENNA, JAN. 23.

It is said, that in consequence of a late convention between the General in Chief Count Kutusow, and the Grand Vizier. The latter will remain under certain conditions master of *Rudschuck*.

As soon as the great question of peace or war shall be decided he will be abandoned with his army to his fate—(*Gazette de France, Feb.* 6.)

BATAVIA:—Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, at the Honorable Company's Printing Office, Molenvliet.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

☞ *It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.*

Gedrukt te *BATAVIA* By A. H. HUBBARD, In De Edele Compagnies Drukkery Op Molenvliet.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteekening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1812.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 3.

CORN DISTILLERY PROHIBITION BILL.

Earl Lauderdale and Lord Grenville said, that though they retained all their former sentiments upon the subjects with which the Bill was connected, and attributed whatever evils may be apprehended in that respect to the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, they would not, under the circumstances, oppose the Bill. The House then resolved into a Committee on the Bill, and agreed to the same without any amendment.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

RIOTS AT NOTTINGHAM.

Lord Holland said, he wished to ask the Noble Lord opposite, whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to give any explanation to Parliament, respecting the disturbances that existed in, and in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, disturbances which had now been going on for near a twelvemonth, gradually increasing in the numbers concerned in them, and in the extent of the depredations committed, and exhibiting as they increased, principles and objects of a most formidable character. He did not mean, uninformed upon the subject as he was at present, to impute blame to his Majesty's Government, but when disturbances of so formidable a nature, so dangerous to the peace and so injurious to the character of the country, had been going on for so long a period, and instead of diminishing, appeared to be increasing in violence, he thought it was due to Parliament that some explanation should be given, as to what measures had been taken by Government to suppress them.

The Earl of Liverpool said, his Majesty's Government were fully sensible of the importance of putting an end to these excesses, and whenever the subject came before the House, he was persuaded it would be found that they had not been inattentive or remiss in taking those measures which circumstances required. Two of the most intelligent Magistrates had been sent from London to Nottingham, with all the means which they could command, in order to take such steps as might be necessary. He was not sure that it would not be necessary to apply to Parliament for some additional powers, in order the more effectually to repress these disturbances.

The Earl of Lauderdale contended, that the riots and disgraceful scenes which had occurred at Nottingham, might all be traced to the system and conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in reducing the commerce of the country to a gambling speculation. It thence arose that there was a great demand for articles of manufacture one week, and none the next, and the persons employed had one week much higher wages than usual, and the next their wages were reduced far below the usual standard. Was it not to be expected that men thus reduced from high wages to a state of poverty, would become discontented and riotous. He thought that Parliament ought not to wait for any suggestion from Ministers, but that they ought to institute an inquiry, to precede any measure suggested by Ministers.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday Feb. 20.

THE EARL OF WELLINGTON.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, in calling their Lordship's attention to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's most gracious Message, he said, all classes of the public, he was convinced, must contemplate with satisfaction the honour conferred upon the Noble Lord alluded to; an honour which was most justly earned, and where the conduct of the individual receiving it, reflected splendour upon the honour conferred. He thought it right to state, that the honour had been conferred without the knowledge of the Noble Lord to whom it was granted, and without any communication with him upon the subject. It was due also to the Noble Lord to state, that when, after the successes of the last campaign in Portugal, the Prince Regent of Portugal had conferred upon him the highest title in his power to grant, with a considerable pension, this was at the time when Portugal was left in a state, by the desolation of the enemy, that forcibly appealed to the generosity of the Parliament of this Country, to give the inhabitants the means of enjoying even their domestic comforts, and of replacing to them those articles which were essential to their means of subsistence. Lord Wellington felt that not only this situation of the country, but also the exigencies of its military service, called for the employment of all the resources of Portugal, and declined to avail himself of the pension granted to him. It was due likewise to the Noble Lord to state, that although appointed to the rank of Captain-General, he had refused to accept of the pay attached to that rank. Having stated these circumstances, it was but justice to the Noble Lord to mention, that he held a charge such as was scarcely ever before, or he believed never entrusted to a British subject, and that the heavy expences he was obliged to bear were such that scarcely any one who did not know the particulars could conceive their amount. It was, therefore, but justice to the Noble Lord, who had only the fortune of a private gentleman, or what he had hardly earned by his professional exertions, to enable him to meet those expences which he was unavoidably compelled to incur. He had avoided saying any thing that could tend to produce any difference of opinion; and, he thought, that with reference to the merits and services of the Noble Lord alluded to, there could be none, nor did he imagine that any one could doubt, that the honour conferred had been most justly earned, in which case the proposed grant of an annuity followed as a necessary corollary for the due support of that honour. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address, declaring the readiness of the House to concur in making good the proposed annuity.

Earl Grosvenor did not rise to to oppose the motion, but to suggest that the grant ought to be extended to enable Lord Wellington and his posterity to support the title conferred, and that his posterity might not, by the want of means to support the title, become dependent upon the Crown. He thought that 50, or 100,000*l.* ought to be granted to Lord Wellington, in addition to the 2000*l.* a year, or that instead of 2000*l.* 6000*l.* or at least 4000*l.* a year ought to be granted. Although the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo had covered our army with glory, and crowned them with a wreath of never-fading renown, still he could not consider it as of much importance with a view to the great objects of the war. Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz were said to be the keys of Portugal; but were they the keys of Madrid, or of the passes of the Pyrenees? He thought that either a great and combined effort ought to be made in the Peninsula, or that we should confine ourselves altogether to a maritime war.

The Address was agreed to *nem. dis.*—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 3.

HON. MAJOR GENERAL COLE.

The Speaker called to the Hon. Major General Cole, in his place, to communicate to the gallant General the Thanks of the House for his conduct in the battle of Albuera.

Major-General Cole stood up in his place.

The Speaker then, in a very impressive manner, addressed the Major-General—After the long absence, he observed, which the Major-General had experienced in the military service of his country, he was happy in greeting his return by calling to mind those memorable events, which, in modern times, characterized the armies of the United Empire, and in the course of which he had borne so distinguished a part. In the annals of the military history, the plains of Maida would never be forgotten, where British valour had ever been so eminently conspicuous—where the gallantry and bravery of the whole of the forces had raised the reputation of the country, had routed the troops of France, and humbled the pride of a powerful enemy. It would never be forgotten that in that great contest he bore the brunt, and by his skill and gallantry decided the issue of the battle. Pursuing the same career of honourable conduct, he had since entitled himself to the gratitude and admiration of his country; for in the hard fought battle of Albuera, the testimony of the Commander in Chief had added to those claims, by stating, "that to Major-General Cole's experienced judgment and to his distinguished valour, the triumphs of that day were completed," though wounded in the onset, he was foremost in the battle, and foremost amongst the victorious. These deeds of glory had not only recommended him to the notice and gratitude of his country, but also to the gratitude of the House, and they had accordingly voted him their thanks, &c. which the Speaker read.

Major-General Cole expressed his gratitude for the high honour just conferred. It was an honour which did not exclusively belong to him, for the victory of that day was to be attributed to the gallantry of the troops which he had the good fortune and the honour to command. He also requested the Speaker would accept his Thanks for the handsome terms in which he had conveyed the Resolution of the House, and he trusted the House would appreciate his feelings on the occasion. (*Hear, hear.*)

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord Morpeth did not wish to press the House to an unqualified acquiescence with *all* the claims of the Roman Catholics, but to enter, inquire into, and deliberate upon those claims. It had been stated, "that the conduct of the Catholics in urging their claims was a stepping stone to their ambition." What was the conduct of the Catholics in answer to this reproach?—They endured it with patience—they evinced their loyalty and affection by manning the navy and by recruiting the army. Was it right to proceed with severity against such persons—to suspect their loyalty—to disappoint their hopes—and to hold them forth to their fellow-subjects as engaged in a dark conspiracy to endanger the safety of the State?—(*Hear, hear!*)—He thought he was justified in asserting that Government had produced that state of things of which they now complained, but which loudly demands explanation. The Noble Lord concluded with moving as a Resolution.—

"That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present State of Ireland."

The Marquis of Tavistock seconded the motion.

Sir John Nicholl commented on the degree of influence which the Priests of the Catholic persuasion exercise over their flock—the blind submission of that flock to their pastors—the influence, dangerous as it was, of a foreign power over their spiritual concerns, especially when that power is at present under the dominion of France. This was the opinion, he observed,, of the best friends of the Catholics; and he instanced the opinion of the Chancellor of Oxford in his letter to Lord Fingal, to shew that the influence was dangerous; an opinion which had not been promulgated by the "bigotted champions of intolerance and persecution," but by the leader of the Catholic advocates. The concessions, if granted, would, instead of producing the effect desired, engender discontent and disunion in the two Governments, on account of the difference in religious opinions. He then at great length enforced the necessity for refusing to accede to the motion, in the apprehension which he entertained of the danger arising from concession, in the view which he had previously taken.

Mr. Canning said, that for his part, wishing well to the Catholics, not as Catholics, but as a part of the community he wished that the question was set at rest, though not in the manner recommended: not as the victory of one part over the other, but as an arrangement for the good of the kingdom and Constitution. He must, however reluctantly, oppose the motion.

Mr. Hutchinson contended that the Irish Government had done every thing to inflame and disaffect the Catholics. Their claims were just—they ought never to renounce them; and he was persuaded that there would be no safety for the Empire until they were accorded.

Mr. Peele said, to grant the Catholics all that they required, would be to place them upon more than an equality with their Protestant brethren. One step of concession led to another. If the Catholics were admitted to two branches of the Legislature, he wished to know on what ground they could be refused access to the third? He by no means pledged himself to any opinion on the Catholic Claims, but merely expressed his sense of the inexpediency of such a Committee as that proposed.

Mr. Wellesley Pole said, that in the course of the last summer every factious art has been resorted to, to confound the proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the Catholic question. That question had in no respect influenced his conduct. He considered it as having nothing to do with him. It was his duty to maintain the law, and see equal justice done to all; doing this, he and his advisers felt they had enough to do without considering how far it might be proper to alter the Constitution. They had felt that it was not their duty to enter into the Catholic question at all, and more than all they had felt it to be their duty not to do any thing that might be likely to throw an impediment in the way of petitioning, in a legal and Constitutional manner. The circular letter, of which so much had been said, he here thought it necessary to remind the House, though signed by him, had been framed by the Crown Lawyer. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to describe the proceedings of the Irish Catholics. He then said, it was true that he had uniformly voted against the prayer of the Catholic Petition, but he had as studiously avoided delivering any opinion upon its merits. The motive for such conduct was a desire to avoid saying any thing either to irritate the prejudices of the Catholics, or raise and flatter their expectations. He had turned the matter often and seriously in his mind, and he felt no small anxiety that something might be done to meet the wishes and to tranquillize the minds of that large description of his Majesty's Irish subjects. He never was the man to say, that no consideration of times and circumstances should ever dispose him to admit their claims. Neither had he ever said, nor was now prepared to say, that the Legislature should not attempt some arrangement to grant the prayer of their petition, as far as the granting of that prayer should continue to be consistent with the security of our Establishments in Church and State. He should never at the same time ever go to that length, if they continued to maintain the tone and attitude which they lately had assumed. Before he would consent at all to entertain their Petition, he should observe their conduct and the manner in which they should present it to Parliament. If that manner had any thing in it which announced turbulence, insubordination, or resistance, in any shape to the laws of the land, he would be among the first most strenuously to reject it. But if, on the contrary, their behaviour and temper bespoke moderation, forbearance, and a due submission to the law, he would be as forward as any man to promote its success, and rejoice as sincerely as any man in the accomplishment of their wishes, as far as those wishes could be gratified without danger or detriment to Church and State.

Mr. Sheridan said, the Right Hon. Gentleman had taken a narrow and pitiful view of so great and important a question, and stuffed his speech with endless extracts of the most miserable minutiæ, the most paltry and contemptible trash, and that in the discussion of a question the most momentous that could come into discussion; for the question of that night was, whether Ireland should be preserved in her allegiance to the British Crown by conciliation and justice, or driven into the arms of the enemy, by injustice, tyranny, and oppression? This was the real question before the House, and not merely the Catholic claims, which formed only a part of the mass of grievances of which Ireland had to complain, and of which he would trouble the House of Commons more at length at a more favourable moment.

The debate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the State of Ireland being put and agreed to,

Sir John Newport said, it was true, as had been said on the former night, that he did attend a meeting of the Catholics of Waterford; and he did tell the people assembled at that meeting, that it was from that House that they were to look for redress of their grievances. He was never one of those who would turn away petitioners or complainants from the door of that House. There was a time when the disaffected did instill into the public mind, that the door of that House was shut against them; and lately Government in an infatuated moment, seemed to have entered into a conspiracy, to turn them away from the doors of the House—(*Hear, hear!*)—What! Did they think there was safety in refusing to listen to the petitions of four millions of their fellow subjects?—(*Hear, hear!*)—Did they think that that was a line of conduct which would tend to tranquillize them?—(*Hear, hear!*)—In this House there were fresh views of a subject every year;—their minds were never to be supposed shut against conviction;—their sentences were never to be conceived as definitively given;—but what they had refused one year they might grant the very next. The Right Hon. Baronet declared his conviction, that the crisis of this country was at hand. He called on the House to meet the just and moderate demands of the Catholics while in their power, and thus to unite the Empire in harmony, and reciprocity of interest.

Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald should vote against going into a Committee. He was, however, convinced, that the claims of the Catholics must, sooner or later, be conceded to them, but this must be accompanied by proper securities for the protection in its accustomed splendour of the Established Church.

Sir John Sebright said, the Catholics appeared to him to have assumed a tone highly indecorous, a tone of menace which was highly derogatory to the dignity of the Legislature.

Mr. W. Wynne was happy to observe, from the speeches which had been delivered, a growing spirit of indulgence towards the Catholics.

Mr. Manners Sutton stated, that he had great doubts if a moment when great discontent and irritation was alleged to exist in Ireland was the proper moment for entertaining a motion like that now before the House. He did not believe that the mode proposed to be adopted was the most advisable for the purpose of allaying the irritation that prevailed.

Lord Castlereagh contended that any promise which could be contended to have been given at the Union, amounted to nothing more than to take up the question at a proper period, in a statesman-like point of view, considering it in all its bearings.—Nothing was more calculated to mislead the Catholic, as to the mode in which he ought to proceed, than this indistinct and indefinite manner of bringing the question forward. The question ought to be shewn to be reconcilable to the safety of the Constitution. He professed himself to be one, who thought that the admission of the Catholics would be a measure of expediency, but that it ought to be attended with proper

securities for the safety of the existing establishments. In his opinion the Catholics must either submit to be deprived of the advantages which would result to them from an admission of their claims, or submit to come under those regulations which the Legislature may think proper to impose. Without such a general principle being previously acknowledged, nothing would prompt him to be a party to any measure like this. In point of fact, no time would be saved by assenting to this motion, for if the Noble Lord (Morpeth) were prepared to submit to the House a Bill, which he conceived perfect in all its provisions of security, political privileges could not be extended by any Act to the Lay part of the Catholic body.—Oaths might be imposed, but they could be of no effect until the consent of the Laity were procured to that part of the arrangement in which they were involved. His Lordship could not help thinking that the present moment for agitating this question was most inauspicious. The Catholic mind was not prepared for the concessions, nor had the feelings of the Protestants been consulted in the late proceedings in Ireland.

Mr. Whitbread, after a variety of observations, equally forcible in reasoning and eloquent in language, concluded by stating his intention to give his most decided support to the motion.

Mr. Ponsonby said, in his opinion, and without indulging any partiality towards his countrymen, the safety of the British Empire depended on the cordial good-will of Ireland; and did any man really think that we should be able to extort from Ireland all the support she could afford, if we kept three-fourths of her population in a state of exclusion?—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—Neither could war be carried on with that cordial vigour which was now so indispensible, nor could peace be concluded on honourable, advantageous, and permanent terms, till Ireland was completely united to this country in ties of affection, which could not be till her population was freed from all disabilities whatever.

Mr. Perceval entered into a vindication of the measures of the Irish Government, and solemnly professed it to be his opinion, that looking at the Constitution of the Catholic Convention and its recent proceedings, if no such law as the Convention Act had been in existence it would have been the indispensible duty of his Majesty's Ministers to have proposed to the Legislature the immediate adoption of some similar provision. Upon the general subject of the Catholic claims, said Mr. Perceval, "my opinions are well known—I have seen no reason to alter them—I have before said that I could not conceive a time, or any change of circumstances, which could render further concessions to the Catholics consistent with the safety of the State, and to those opinions I continue to adhere."—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into an argument, in order to shew that the *Veto* was the only security that had ever been suggested—and that this had been refused by the Catholics, who though willing to receive concessions, were not quite so willing to concede.

Mr. Grattan said, if the conduct of the Catholic body had been more vehement than men in the full enjoyment of their rights would have exhibited; if it was not altogether constitutional in every point, Parliament themselves were the cause; they had deprived four millions of people of their rights, and they were not to be astonished that these four millions of people had spirit enough to feel the injury.

The House divided—For the motion 135—Against it 229—Majority against the motion 94—Adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

NOTTINGHAM RIOTS.

Mr. Whitbread wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in whose charge the peace of the country should be whether he had any objection to lay before the House an account of the proceedings which he had instituted respecting the scandalous state of riot in which Nottingham, and the neighbouring counties, had so long continued?

Mr. Ryder said, that from the last accounts which he received, it appeared, that the disturbances had considerably subsided, but not in that degree which would not call for the attention of Parliament. It was his intention, in a few days, to bring the subject before the House.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Wallace rose to move for the revival of the Committee on East India Affairs. He did not intend to propose any alteration in the Committee; but he begged leave to propose, that the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Lord Melville and Sir J. Anstruther, should be filled up by Mr. Howarth and Mr. Lushington.

Mr. Creevey moved, that that part of the Prince Regent's Speech which relates to India be read. [The Clerk read the passage.] He said, that it was now known that the agreement which had been entered into between the Government and the East India Company would soon come to a termination. This was the fourth Session since a Committee was appointed for the purpose of instructing the House and the Public upon all subjects relating to East India Affairs. Neither the House or the Public had been any thing the wiser through the exertions of this Committee, which from year to year had laid before Parliament the most complicated and confused accounts. He objected to the motion, for he thought that there were documents enough to direct the House in their future arrangements. The first thing to be considered, was the difference between the situation of the Company now, and when it entered into the agreement. The leading object then was, that the Company should enjoy their privileges on condition of paying 500,000*l.* each year to the Public. Since that time the sum was only once paid, and to balance this, the excluded Public gave them 1,500,000*l.* Their bond debt, instead of decreasing, has increased to 7,000,000*l.* and out of their immense savings they have not contributed any thing to guarantee their stock of twelve millions From the time of their acquiring territorial property, the Public have had no participation in their gains, and they have uniformly failed in making good their annual engagements. He adverted to the Ninth Report of the Commmittee, in 1782, which was drawn up by Mr. Burke, and which contains a great mass of information. It is there satisfactorily laid down, that the East India Company are no longer Merchants, but great Landholders; that their fleets are for the purpose of carrying out, not the manufactures of this country, but stores, and they bring home the tributes and rents arising from the manufactures there. If the House was to refer to this Report, and to the examination of Mr. Hastings, he was convinced that they would not consent to the monstrous farce of the Committee which was proposed.—There was an additional reason for entering into a public discussion of this subject. In the account of the property tax, it appeared that the amount of the sums collected in 1811 was 1,100,000*l.* less than in 1810. This deficiency did not arise from any thing relating to the internal situation of the country, but from the declining state of our trade. If it appeared that the tenth part suffered so much, it was natural to suppose that in one year there was a deficiency in the whole of eleven millions. He alluded to the wretched state of Liverpool, and stated, that he had in his possession the report of a Committee there, from which it appeared that in the first week of last month there was expended in parochial relief 800*l.* in the next 11,000*l.* in the next 13,000*l.* and in the last week 15,000*l.* Various commercial countries, and America in particular, derived incalculable advantages from the Indian trade: it was, therefore, fair to conclude that the skill of our merchants would make this great portion of the world highly beneficial to the nation and its revenues. If any accident should arise to the Company's territorial possessions, what would become of the stockholders, when they were already encumbered with thirty millions. Taking into consideration the manner in which the last agreement was made, he conceived that every arrangement upon this subject should be a matter of public discussion and inquiry.

Mr. Grant had a high respect for the opinion of Mr. Burke, but that Report of his could give no idea of the present state of India. In many acts of the Government the Company had been no party, as they had been framed without their concurrence. It was a mistake to state, that half a million had been given for a monopoly of the India trade, as it had been given for permission to extend their territory. He thought the public would be disappointed in the expectations formed from laying open the trade to India. The Company were no parties to the trade of the Americans with India, as that was an act of the Government. The Americans were treated as neutrals, and we were in a state of war; but, should war cease, their trade would be reduced to articles of their own consumption. At present they had access to all the French ports. A private trade had been allowed in the time of Cromwell, and had turned out so ruinous to those embarked in it, that a petition had been presented to the Protector, praying for the re-establishment of the Company. Though articles were cheaper, the trade was ruined. The Ostend Company was established upon the same principle with the English.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt surprise at the representation that had been made of the amount of the property tax for the two last years. If the produce of the property tax should be taken up to a future quarter, the difference was only 289,000*l* betwixt the two years, and the amount last year greater by 789,000*l.* than that of any other year than the one immediately preceding. The great produce of that year (1810) arose from measures which had often been complained of in that House. The effect of his measures had been, to call in outstanding arrears and the produce could not be equally great, when no arrears existed. The property tax was, on the whole, in a state of increase. The difference betwixt the two last years was only 289,000*l.* and going back to the third, the produce of the last year exceeded that by 789,000*l.*

The Question for the appointment of a Select Committee was put, and carried without a division—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

AMERICA.

Mr. Whitbread said, all parties profess that they deprecate the idea of a war with America—all parties profess that such an event is but too probable. Those who conducted the affairs of America and of this country had uniformly declared, that each was actuated by the most conciliatory disposition; it had however, unfortunately turned out, that notwithstanding this most friendly disposition on our side, the breach had widened from day to day. It might be seen from the speech of the President, that war was the inevitable consequence of the pernicious system which Great Britain had adopted. The case was before the world, with the exception of the two House of Parliament of the British Empire; every one who read the papers knew the case, but the British Parliament knew it not. The great question which they had to decide was, whether they should or should not go to war with America? and unless information was officially and technically communicated to the House, which might be referred to as documents on the table, they could not form any decision. If the markets of the western world were open to our trade, innumerable would be the blessings which would ensue to this country; but if a war with America was resolved on, the greatest evils must be expected. It was very well in us to talk of chastising America, of crushing and annihilating her; but, in his opinion, our greatest efforts could not accomplish the one or the other.—The news which had lately arrived made it important that the House should be in the possession of every information. The effects of the Bill now agitated in Congress would, if passed, give great umbrage to France, after what had occured in the course of their negotiations; he therefore thought that we should watch for and seize this opportunity of amicably adjusting the differences. He concluded by moving—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that he will be pleased to direct, that there be laid before the House, Copies of the Correspondence between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the American Charge d'Affaires, from Jan. 1, 1810, to the latest period; together with Copies of Correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Munro, and of the documents referred to therein."

Mr. Stephen said, considering as he did the importance of the question, he would content himself with saying, generally, that never was there any thing more unfounded than the assertion, that the conduct of this country to America was unjust. Nothing but a wish to conciliate, could justify his Majesty's Ministers in the persevering and almost humiliating line of conduct which they had adopted, for the purpose of avoiding a rupture with America. The question was not, whether we were to go to war with America, but whether America was to go to war with us?

Mr. Curwen said, the state of the country called seriously on Ministers to retrace their steps. America had a right to dispose of her commerce as she pleased, and no country should have the power to call that right in question. Whatever might be the pertinacity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this head, he sincerely hoped that he would not be long in a situation to retain it with any effect.—*(Hear, hear! and laughing.)*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would maintain that the language of the British Government with respect to conciliation had been always sincere, while at the same time it was anxious not to give up rights, which, if Great Britain relinquished, would degrade her from the rank which she held among the Nations of the world. With the remark that the prosperity of America was that of Great Britain, he perfectly agreed—*(Hear!)*—A decided common advantage would be obtained by peace, and lost by a state of war, and, as far as was consistent with the rights of Great Britain, should be preserved. It was impossible, however, to consent to the production of the papers, without seeing many points into which it might be inexpedient to enter. An Hon. Gentleman had expressed a hope that this negociation might soon be in other hands; but he was inclined to believe that the Hon. Gentleman's consolatory views would not open upon him so soon as he imagined; nor if the conduct recommended by that Hon. Gentleman should be adopted, should he wish to be the Minister who was to carry it into execution.

Mr. Baring was apprehensive that, from the feelings of the country, a war could hardly be avoided. If discussions were actually pending betwixt the two Governments, the production of the papers might be inexpedient.

Mr. Hutchinson said, if he were called on to give his vote on the differences between this country and America, he should give his vote for America, and against his own country. He had no confidence in Ministers.—*(A laugh.)*—He had no confidence in the plunderers of America, and the authors of the accursed cry of "No popery." They did not merit the confidence of Parliament, nor the confidence of the country.

Mr. Lister contended that Ministers carried on affairs well, and were entitled to the gratitude of the country.

The House divided—For the Motion, 36—Against it, 123—Majority against the Motion, 87.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

NOTTINGHAM RIOTS.

Mr. Ryder rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually suppressing the Riots in Nottingham and the adjacent villages. He deprecated in strong terms the late scandalous proceedings, so prejudicial to the character and so injurious to the interests of the country, by which Nottingham and its neighbourhood had been distinguished. He had, however, some consolation in the conviction, that the hopes which he had formerly expressed upon the subject were in a great measure realized.—The disturbances had been subsiding gradually, and were at lenght *totally checked.* He, however, did not imagine that there was no possibility of a repetition of the enormities so flagrantly practised, and in order to prevent as effectually as possible their recurrence, he thought it his duty to apply to the judgment of the House. The House was not ignorant of the extent of the mischief committed by those gangs of frame-breakers, who acted with such cunning and determination, that they were seldom unsuccessful in any of their attempts to distroy the machinery of the manufacturers. The first intelligence Government had of those practices arrived upon the 14th of November, at which time the damage was so rapidly done, and the manner in which it was executed so violent, that it was thought necessary to send a detachment of the military to the assistance of the injured inhabitants. The disturbances received a considerable check by this means, but it was not of long duration, and in a few days they burst forth with redoubled fury. There seemed to have been a systematic organized plan laid down by the frame-breakers. The manner in which they performed the duties assigned to each other was singular enough; a large gang, amounting to about fifty men. In the night twenty of this party were placed at stated distances from the village that was to be the scene of action, while the remaining thirty entered the village, and commenced their operations amongst the frames, which they destroyed with amazing rapidity; they then departed without committing any further mischief. If any thing should occur which had an appearance of alarm in the neighbourhood, the word was passed from post to post, and the rioters dispersed with the utmost facility and expedition. It was one of the duties of the twenty on the watch to prevent any body from leaving the village. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that the frames were not the property of those who worked at them, but of the manufactures, and that the only cause to be assigned for those outrages was a disagreement between a number of the workmen and their employers, upon the merits of which he would not trouble the House. There existed a law which made the offence of frame-breaking felony, punishable by transportation for fourteen years. His object was to make it capital. The serious losses which had been sustained, the outrageous manner in which the property of others was destroyed by those tumultuous gangs, rendered it indispensably necessary to take effectual measures of security. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in two bills, one for making the offence of frame-breaking capital; the other for the better preservation of the peace in the county of Nottingham, &c.

Mr. Ayre seconded the motion.

Mr. John Smith, Mr. W. Wynne, Mr. Frankland, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Herbert, were of opinion that the subject should be referred to a Committee.—Mr. LeeKeck and the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in favour of the Bills.—A division then took place, when there appeared,

For the Bills 49—against them 11—majority 38.

The Bills were then brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.

LORD WELLINGTON.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Message from the Prince Regent, of which the following is a copy:—

"GEORGE, P. R.

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into his royal consideration the eminent and signal services performed by General Lord Viscount Wellington in the course of a long series of distinguished exploits in the campaigns in Spain and Portugal, and being desirous to mark the sense he entertains of services so honourable to the British arms and so eminently beneficial to the interests of the nation, has conferred, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, upon General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the heirs male of his body, the rank and dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Wellington.

"The Prince Regent, further desirous of granting to the Earl of Wellington a net annuity of 2,000*l.* in addition to the annuity already granted by Parliament, and subject to the same limitations imposed in that grant, recommends to the House of Commons, to enable his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant and settle such annuity, and to make such further provision as aforesaid, as may be thought most effectual for the benefit of General the Earl of Wellington, and his family.

"G. P. R."

Friday, Feb. 21.

EARL OF WELLINGTON.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the chairman to the following effect:—"Mr. Lushington—I cannot think that it will be necessary for me to trouble

Committee with many observations in order to induce them to consent to the resolution which I shall have the honour to propose, in conformity to the gracious Message of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. It is, indeed, impossible that the House of Commons should fail to recollect, or that the nation at large should fail duly to appreciate the various great and distinguished services which have marked the brilliant career of my Lord Wellington in the course of the late campaigns in Spain and Portugal *(Hear, hear, hear!)*. Although differences of opinion may exist with respect to the expediency and Policy of the efforts which Great Britain has been, and is now making in the Peninsula, although different views may be entertained of the wisdom of their efforts, I am persuaded, Sir, that those differences of opinion, and those different views, will form no ground of dissent from the present motion. The question before us is, whether the Officer selected in the first instance by his Majesty, and subsequently confirmed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to direct the military operations in the Peninsula, has or has not conducted himself with such distinguished zeal, and such consummate professional ability, as while it does infinite honour to himself, does infinite honour to the country, whose armies he was appointed to command?—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—Sir, the impression of the House on this subject is evident; and, under such an impression, I feel that it would be a gratuitous trespass on their time, to enter into any detail of those various atchievements of the gallant Earl, which have on former occassions received the distinct and repeated approbation of Parliament.

The circumstances under which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has, for the last twelve months, exercised the Royal Authority, have prevented him at an earlier period from adequately marking the high sense which he entertains of the merits of that distinguished General. His Royal Highness, however, has availed himself of the first opportunity of conferring on Lord Wellington the honours which are so justly his due. Our own conviction of the merits of Lord Wellington is well known. But the Committee will observe that Great Britain does not stand single in the opinion which she entertains of his deserts. They have been the uniform theme of the applause of our Allies, an applause peculiarly manifested at the close of the last distinguished operation in which Lord Wellington was engaged; for when the tidings of that great victory reached the Spanish Government, they marked their sense of its value by a signal and honourable stamp of their high approbation. To the merit of this service indeed, the recent dispatches of the enemy themselves afford ample testimony. Those dispatches declare that the occurrence appears incomprehensible — *(Hear, hear, hear!)* In the first instance, the French General spoke of the great importance of the fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo, and boasted of the preparations which he had made to relieve it, holding out to his master expectations of the most glorious result to the French arms. But when he subsequently learned that this fortress, which he had calculated that it would take nine or ten days to subdue, was reduced in as many minutes, astonishment and dismay took the place of confidence and elation—*(Hear! hear!)* Sir, I am convinced that the Committee will unanimously agree with me that we have but one duty to perform on the present occasion, and that is, to adopt the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with respect to the proposed grant to the Earl of Wellington—*(Hear! hear! hear!)* I therefore move,

"That it is the opinion of this Committee that a net annuity of 2,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, out of the consolidated fund, for the purpose of enabling his Majesty to grant an annuity of a similar amount to General the Earl of Wellington, in addition to the former annuities granted to him, and subject to the same limitations.

Sir Francis Burdett could not agree to the Motion on the grounds upon which it was attempted to be supported. He allowed that he, as well as the House at large, was a very incompetent judge of the merits of a Military Commander, more especially in the comparative ignorance of the facts under which he necessarily laboured; but from all he did know, it appeared to him that Lord Wellington had under his command a very large force. Now he had always understood that the merit of a Military Commander, consisted in the being able to accomplish a great object with inadequate means. In his opinion, it was impossible to conceive less done with ample means than that which Lord Wellington achieved. *(Laughter, and cries of hear, hear!)* He had no wish to detract from the well-earned reputation of any man; but marks of disapprobation were no proof of the fallacy of his statements. Let the Committee recollect the force which Lord Wellington had commanded. In the first place, 51,000 English troops of the line, and 30,000 regular Portuguese troops in British pay, and said to be equal in discipline, making in the whole 81,000 troops of the line. To these were afterwards added 30,000 more regular Portuguese troops in British pay, making above 110,000 troops of the line. It had also been stated that the Portuguese Government maintained 10,000 troops, being in the whole above 120,000 regular soldiers. To these were likewise to be added the Portuguese militia, consisting of 80,000 men, forming the grand aggregate of an army of above 200,000 men. It must also be recollected that the armed population of Portugal amounted to 150,000 men. Under such circumstances, and with such a force at his command, he was really at a loss to conceive how Lord Wellington could justly be entitled to the praises bestowed upon him by the Right Hon. Gentleman. Did the Committee recollect the entrance into Portugal of General Massena with sixty thousand men, who maintained their ground for such a considerable period of time; whom famine alone compelled to retreat, and who, when they did retreat, although they retired in the face of a superior army, and through an hostile population, lost no single advantage, but maintained themselves unbroken and untouched? Was there much cause of triumph on that occasion? And in the present campaign, what had been obtained? Ciudad Rodrigo! He had been informed by military men, that this was a fortress which any army preponderating at the moment must inevitably reduce; that the outworks were of little avail, and that it required a garrison of 4000 men. The garrison which it contained, however, when attacked by the British, did not exceed 1500 in number. The place was assaulted by 12,000 troops, and Lord Wellington himself said in his dispatches, that the feint, which was not meant actually to operate, had really succeeded in taking the place. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* Gentlemen cried, "hear, hear." What he had stated might shew valour in the troops; but it was a strong proof of the weakness of the place. To lay such stress on a victory like that, was to shew the country was in a most fallen and degraded situation. In another quarter, the French had achieved considerable advantages. Suchet had conquered Valencia, and in the course of the campaign, had sent to France 47,000 prisoners, including 2000 officers. Badajos, notwithstanding the evident anxiety of the British General to relieve it, had fallen. In the attempt to succour that place, 12,000 men had been lost at the battle of Albuera.—*(Hear, hear, hear!)* He presumed that his statement was an exaggeration—*(Hear, hear, hear!)* At any rate Lord Wellington had been compelled to retreat. And yet of how much greater importance was Badajos than Ciudad Rodrigo! The former only one hundred and twenty miles from Lisbon, and the access to that city easy and unmolested; the latter three hundred and twenty miles distant from it, and the approach guarded by formidable passes. The joy, therefore, manifested on the reduction of Ciudad Rodrigo, was for the purpose of public delusion; but even had that fortress been of much greater importance, he thought few would contend that its reduction would materially influence the final issue of the war in Spain. In the mean while, if the people of England were to pay so dearly for such advantages, as they were termed, the sooner that war was over the better. There was one fact which, in his opinion, was decisive with respect to the probable termination of the contest.—Whenever the English had power in Spain, the Inquisition was established; whereever the French had power, that detestable institution existed no longer. Was that the kind of liberty which Englishmen were called upon to maintain with their blood and treasure? In his opinion it would be most indefensible to grant such a sum from the public revenue at a moment when the situation of the Empire had forced itself on the consideration of Parliament; and when Parliament had been able to devise no better means of counteracting the effects of hunger and despair, than by increasing the number of capital punishments. Far better would the money which was now moved for be applied in the alleviation of those distresses, and he had hoped that before Parliament had consented to hang men for offences, prompted by necessity, it would have at least inquired into the mode of preventing a recurrence of such events.—If the hope which existed with respect to the issue of the contest, in the Peninsula were as flattering, as in his opinion the despondency was just—if the achievements dwelt upon with such emphasis had been as great as in his opinion they were unimportant—if the state of the country was as flourishing as it was depressed, and, in his opinion, almost hopeless, still he should oppose the motion while Government possessed other funds from which the grant might with more propriety be derived—funds from which pensions and allowances were issued unfit to meet the public eye. At least, until those funds were exhausted, and not even then, would he consent for such a purpose to draw upon the already exhausted pockets of the people. The object of the grant was to confer additional splendour on Lord Wellington. If this splendour were transparent as well as brilliant, what a mass of human misery would be discovered behind it!

Mr. Canning could not think that any man, even totally absolved from a knowledge of the occasions upon which Lord Wellington had signalized himself, could refuse that praise to which his whole military career had entitled him. Whatever might be the state of the manufacturers to whom the Honourable Baronet had alluded, was the period of their distress the period at which the nation were to cast aside their gratitude for the signal services rendered by her champion? But the application which the Hon. Baronet would advise to alleviate the distresses of which he had spoken, would have an effect, he sincerely believed, opposite in the extreme; it would aggravate instead of removing. The merits of Suchet had been cited in competition with those of Lord Wellington. The Hon. Baronet had stated that they were superior. He (Mr. C.) would not enter upon any comparison between the talents and the successes of the two Generals. It was sufficient for him to know that Suchet was not the subject of the present motion *(hear, hear)*. Indeed he might argue otherwise if it was in the contemplation of Gentlemen to substitute the name of Suchet in the place of Lord Wellington. *(Hear!)* The Hon. Baronet had said, that the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo was not an eminent military achievement. He (Mr. C.) was not possessed of the means of ascertaining whether it was marked by any peculiarity of martial fire and skill; but he recollected that Lord Wellington had been sent out to save Portugal, and that at a period when its salvation was almost hopeless, and if the object should be affected, to march into Spain, for the purpose of giving to that country the assistance which his abilities were so capable of rendering—In both these objects he had been successful. To the one country he had given salvation—to the other, hope *(Hear, hear!)* The Hon. Baronet grudged Lord Wellington 2000*l.* per annum from the funds of the country. What a contrast to the gratitude of the other nations connected with us; 15,000*l.* per annum had been offered to Lord Wellington by foreign gratitude, and refused by him—*(Hear, Hear!)*—"Keep (said Lord Wellington in the field) the expression of your gratitude to yourselves—to my country I look for reward." "No (said the Hon. Baronet at home), we'll teach our Allies not to riot in our praise; we'll shew them that we can conquer, and condemn the conqueror at the same time."—He wished that the grant to Lord Wellington had been larger; it was not adequate to the extent of his services. It should be considered how much he had had in his power, an how much he had cast away.

The motion was carried unanimously, with the exception of Sir Francis Burdett, who distinctly negatived it.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL CRAUFURD.

Upon the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, an Address was ordered to the Prince Regent, for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Craufurd, in St. Pauls.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Lord Palmerton moved the Army Estimates.

Mr. Bankes objected to several of the Estimates, and particularly the charge for the office of Paymaster of Widow's Pensions. The case was the more extraordinary, when it was remembered, that Commissioners, Military Commissioners, appointed by a Government whose views were not peculiarly favourable to the abolition of sinecure places, had reported of this very office, "that it was executed entirely by deputy and clerks, that the principal never appeared at all in the business, that the office appeared to them unnecessary, that the public derived no benefit from it, that it was a perfect sinecure to the principal, and not much less so to the deputy, and that, as it created an unnecessary expence to the public, it ought no longer to exist.

Colonel M'Mahon said it had been asserted, with more justice than kindness, that his situation about the person of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was fully adequate to his services. He would go further than that, however: he would say, that in the generous and noble heart of his Royal Master his services had been greatly over-valued. He had received rewards beyond his deserving: but they were such rewards, bestowed with such grace, such condescension, that gratitude was the only return he could offer, and while he lived, his heart, his soul, his life should be devoted to the Prince who had thus distinguished him. To those who had doubted his claim to the situation as far as regarded military services, he was bound in justice to himself to observe, that he could appeal to Commanders under whom he had served, men now distinguished for their military conduct; whether any one had seen more actual service in the gradation from Ensign to Colonel, (that was, from 1775 to 1796,) than he had done; and might also state, that had he not been obliged to quit the army in consequence of ill health arising from that service, he would now have attained the rank of Lieutenant General.—With regard to the office of Receiver and Pay-master of Widow Pensions, he was decidedly of opinion that it was a very important and a very effective one; and the performance of its duties would at least require a chief clerk and two or three assistants. He should bow, however, with entire acquiescence to whatever might be the determination of the House; and he would conclude by declaring, that the recollection of the kindness and liberality with which his personal character had been treated by several Right Honourable and Honourable Members, was to him a richer reward, a more delightful gratification than could result from all the wealth and all the offices on earth.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the appointment did not form the slightest impediment to Parliament exercising its right, just the same as if the appointment had not taken place.

After some desultory conversation, the Committee divided on Mr. Bankes's Amendment, for omitting the Fees to the Paymaster of Widows' Pensions—Ayes 38—Noes 54—Majority in support of the Sinecure Appointment 16.—The House adjourned till Monday.

THE PRINCE REGENTS LATE LETTER TO THE DUKE OF YORK.

"MY DEAREST BROTHER,

"As the restrictions on the exercise of the Royal Authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future Administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate to you those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the Session, by my earnest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the Executive Government. My sense of duty to our Royal Father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the August Person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honourable principles I entertain the highest respect in various instances, as you well know. Where the law of the last Session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his Crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our Royal Father's recovery. A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her Empire,—The National Faith has been preserved inviolate towards our Allies, and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the Nations of the Continent how much they may still achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my Allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge,—no resentments to gratify,—no objects to attain but such as are common to the whole Empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct,—and I can appeal to the past in evidence of what the future will be,—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made the communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my Government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged. You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

"I am always, my dearest Frederick, your affectionate Brother,

(Signed) "GEORGE, P. R.

"*Carlton House, Feb.* 13, 1812."

"P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval."

REPLY OF LORDS GREY AND GRENVILLE.

"*February* 15, 1812.

"SIR,—

"We beg leave most humbly to express to your Royal Highness our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescend-

ing manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future Administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your Royal Highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your Royal Highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish that "some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his Royal Highness's hands, and constitute a part of his Government:" and his Royal Highness is pleased to add, "that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has ever been engaged."

"On the other parts of his Royal Highness's letter, we do not presume to offer any observations; but on the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, obedience and duty to his Royal Highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his Royal Highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honour and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its Government and its people. All personal exclusion we entirely disclaim—we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present Government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His Royal Highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809 on the proposition then made to us under his Majesty's authority; and last year, when his Royal Highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new Government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to this moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honourable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of these differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the Empire; but his Royal Highness has, himself been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of Parliament on the affairs of Ireland. This is a subject, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his Majesty's Ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite: we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects still labour on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to Parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his Royal Highness; nor could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any farther delay in the proposal of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his Royal Highness or to our country. We have only therefore further to beg your Royal Highness to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honour, and advantage of his Royal Highness's Government, and the success of his endeavours for the public welfare. We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "GREY.

"GRENVILLE."

"To his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

HIGH TREASON

SPECIAL COMMISSION, HORSEMONGER LANE, FEBRUARY 10.

This Morning the Court met, in pursuance of adjournment, from Monday last, for the purpose of proceeding to the trial of the twelve men taken prisoners at the Isle of France, the particulars of whose offences have already appeared before the public.

William Cundell, alias *Connell*, one of the prisoners, was put to the bar.

Previous to the Jury being sworn, Mr. Brougham, Counsel for the prisoner, put in an affidavit from Mr. Harmer, the Solicitor of the prisoner, which stated, "That a Captain Willoughby, now lodging at the Salopian Coffee-house, was a material witness on behalf of the prisoner, as well as on behalf of the other prisoners charged with the same offence, as he could prove that force was used by the French to induce the British prisoners of war to enter their service, and that one man was executed for refusing so to do. This Gentleman, however, was so ill, that he would not be able to attend for some time."

Baron Macdonald said, the affidavit was in itself so wholly defective, and of such a nature, as not to warrant the Court in complying with the request.

The Attorney General, in addressing the Jury explained the Law of Treason. He then stated, that the prisoner entered on board the Laurel ship of war as a sailor, and was sent with her on the expedition against the Isles of France and Bourbon. This vessel, after a desperate engagement with a French frigate, was forced to surrender, and taken into the Isle of France, where the crew was placed in captivity. Not long after which, the prisoner entered the French service, wore the French uniform, consorted with the soldiers of that nation, and actually acted as a guard over his own countrymen.

Lieut. R. Perceval Bereton was taken on board the Sea Flower by a French frigate. The prisoner had been sentry over witness himself, when he was put in close confinement, and had frequently, by his gestures, endeavoured to make him and the other British Officers as contemptible as possible in the eyes of the French Officers and soldiers.

Mr. Brougham drew a glowing picture of the miseries to which the unhappy prisoner and his companions had been exposed—confined in a dungeon swarming with vermin, and kept upon an allowance of provisions scarcely sufficient to sustain existence, together with a variety of other hardships too numerous for detail. From such wretchedness as this, it was not surprising that men, not possessed of the most refined feelings, should attempt to escape; and as the first step towards an end so desirable, to get without the walls of their loathsome prison by the only means which offered, namely, by the trick, of entering into the French army, with a view not alone of procuring the means of alleviating their own distresses, but of rendering assistance to their country-men in thraldom.

The Jury retired, and after a short consideration, returned a verdict of *Guilty—Death.*—They however recommended the prisoner to mercy, upon the ground of his having returned to his allegiance when the opportunity offered.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

The Court met at half past nine o'clock.—*Cornelius Parker* was put to the bar, and the Jury being sworn, the Clerk of the Court read the Indictment against the prisoner, which charged him with four overt acts of high treason, similar to those which had been alledged against the sailor who had been convicted on the preceding day; and there was a fifth, namely that the prisoner did maliciously and treasonably invite, incite, and endeavour to persuaded John Young, a subject of the King, to enter into the French service.—The trial lasted till two o'clock, and a number of witnesses were examined. Joseph Cartwright proved that the prisoner was born in the parish of Sedgely, in Staffordshire, and continued there until he entered into the Staffordshire Militia; from which it appeared in subsequent evidence, that he had volunteered into the marine service, on board the Magicienne, and was taken prisoner, and carried into the Isle of France; where, after being imprisoned, it was proved, that he entered with a number of others into the French service, wore their uniform, bore their arms, and acted in all respects as a French soldier; and that he had endeavoured to induce J. Young, a private marine, and also a British prisoner, taken with himself, to enter into the French service, saying, that he was happy at what he had done, and did not at all repent it.—Verdict, *Guilty.*

The next prisoner put to the bar was *John Tweedale* alias *Tweddle*, charged with the first four overt acts as charged against the last prisoner. This trial continued till half-past five o'clock. It was clearly proved that the prisoner had repeatedly acknowledged himself to be a native of Liverpool, bred a saddler, and having followed business there; that he was afterwards a private marine on board the Iphigenia frigate which was taken by the French, and carried into the Isle of France; and that being confined as a prisoner of war with a number of other British soldiers and sailors, had voluntarily entered himself as a soldier in the French service, wore their uniform, bore their arms, and acted in conjunction with the French troops although he afterwards voluntarily surrendered himself to the British on the capture of the Island, in preference to going with the French troops to France. The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty.*

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

Charles Bird, was put to the bar, and the indictment was read, charging the prisoner with the same four overt acts of high treason, committed at the Isle of France, in the months of September and October, in the 50th of the King, as were charged against the other prisoners.

The prisoner in his defence told a long and well connected story, in which he utterly denied his ever having joined the French service; but said, that he had made his way out of the prison with a view to escape; that he had, by the aid of a friend, concealed himself in the town, working at his trade as a tailor, and that he usually put on a French uniform whenever he went out, to avoid being noticed, and taken up by the French soldiers; and that this was one of several uniforms he had taken amongst the spoils at the Isle of Bourbon. He said that the whole of this charge, and all he had suffered in consequence, arose from the malice of Elizabeth Westlake, whom he had found in a situation not to be described with a French Officer: that he had endeavoured to escape, and travelled six miles into the country for that purpose, but was taken, and conveyed to prison.

The Jury returned their verdict—*Not Guilty.*

John Quigley was next tried upon a similar indictment. The Attorney General felt particular pleasure in premising on behalf of the prisoner, that he had early shewn he was not a hardened traitor, but sincerely repented of his misconduct, and earnestly endeavoured to return to his duty and conciliate his officers. This, he hoped, though it would not acquit him in the eye of the law, would have its due effect towards the mitigation of his punishment in the quarter only where mercy could properly be extended to him.

Several Officers gave the prisoner an excellent character. On Captain Willoughby being called, the gallant Officer's appearance sensibly affected the whole Court. Shattered with wounds, his head and face mangled, deprived of one eye, and nearly blind of the other, he was led to the witness box, and sworn. Upon being asked if he knew the prisoner at the bar, he answered, that he could not see him, but could recollect his voice, if he could hear him speak. The prisoner then addressed him, "Captain Willoughby? here am I your honour." The Captain said he recollected his voice, and knew him well; said he had sailed with him two years and an half; he always considered him a very expert seaman, always prompt in his duty, and obedient to his officers; he had appointed him to his own gig from the recommendation of Captain Davis, and regretted that he had no opportunity of rating him higher.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

John Smith, formerly a carpenter on board the Magicienne, another of the prisoners taken in the French service, on the capture of the Isle of France, was put to the bar on the sitting of the Court. The indictment against this prisoner imputed to him, beside the overt acts, of his having entered the French service, and worn the uniform of a French soldier; that he assisted the enemy in making certain engines of war, called slides to carronades; and that he enticed one John M'Kenna, and certain other of his Majesty's liege subjects, to desert their allegiance, and join the enemy.—The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty.*

George Armstrong was next put to the bar. The indictment against him was similar to that against the first prisoner tried.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, he had left his prison with a view of getting employment as a shoemaker, in which trade he had been brought up. He denied ever having served as a soldier, and mentioned his having attempted to escape to the British cruizers. Three witnesses were called in support of his assertions; they bore testimony to his having worked as a shoemaker, and having attempted to escape, for which attempt he was severely punished, having had his eye knocked out, and his hand broken.

The prisoner was found *Guilty.*

FRIDAY, FEB. 14th.

Samuel M'Farlane, the next of the prisoner taken at the Isle of France, was put to the bar on a charge of High Treason, in adhering to the King's enemies.

It appeared in evidence that the prisoner was a native of Ireland, he went out of the French prison at Port Louis, entered the French service, and wore the uniform of a French soldier; that he attempted to entice one John Curties to follow his example—that he assisted in guarding his fellow contrymen, and that previous to his entering the French service, he expressed his determination so to do, in a manner so unequivocal, as to leave no doubt that he was serious in such his intention.

The prisoner, in a short address to the Jury, attempted to impress upon them a belief that he assumed the French uniform for the purpose of effecting his escape to England.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty—Death;* but recommended him to mercy on accont of his not having been found in arms.

CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSION.

Joseph Teaster, alias *Tester*, was then put to the bar. The indictment against him was similar to that against the last prisoner. The Jury having been charged,

The Attorney-general spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, the object of these prosecutions is to shew that offenders, such as the prisoner at the bar, and those whose fate has been already decided, cannot escape the hands of justice—a fact which it is necessary should be publicly impressed on the minds of those engaged in the military and naval services of the country. It may be proper for me to state that many more persons than those who have been brought to trial, were found acting in a similar manner. There were reasons, however, for selecting those men who have been tried, as well as those who remain to be tried. Their cases, however, could not be so accurately examined by those who had the opportunity of making the selection as by myself. I have had an opportunity, from the closest and most minute attention, of investigating the particulars of every charge, and I think the ends of justice are answered, and that those who have been tried will furnish a sufficient example to deter others from the commission of a like offence.—I would not have it understood that those who remain have been selected haphazard. No: the cases of these men have been looked into, and there are circumstances of alleviation in their conduct which forms a very considerable shade of difference between their guilt and that of the men who have been convicted, and such as justified me in not bringing their delinquency before you. After what has passed, in ending the prosecutions here, I hope the prisoner at the bar will consider, and I hope his attorney will tell the other prisoners, who know well what they have done, and how deserving they are of punishment, that this course arises from the most humane motives.

The prisoner at the bar, in consequence of there being no evidence, was then acquitted, as were the three remaining prisoners, Francis Labey, *alias* Le Hay, James Fibbs, and Noah Francis.

The Attorney General desired they might understand they were acquitted, not from any difficulty to bring home their guilt, but from the clemency of the Crown, which, he hoped, would have a proper effect on their future conduct. They all expressed their thanks in becoming language, and retired.

The seven men who have been convicted, William Cundell, *alias* Connell, Cornelius Parker, John Tweedle, *alias* Tweddle, John Quigley, John Smith, George Armstrong, and Samuel M'Farlane, were then brought to the bar.

Mr. Knapp, Clerk of the Court, having read the conviction of each, he asked him what they had to say why judgement of death should not be passed upon them?

Cundell made no reply, but bowed respectfully to the Court.

Parker fell on his knees, but did not utter a syllable.

Tweedle also fell on his knees, and was silent.

Quigley expressed his sincere repentance for his past errors, and vowed, if he was permitted, that he would fight for his King and his Country as long as there was a throb in his heart, or a drop of blood in his body.

John Smith, George Armstrong, and Samuel M'Farlane, all fell on their knees, and begged for mercy.

The Lord Chief Baron then proceeded to past sentence, after a suitable address.—"That you, and each of you, be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the necks, till you are dead; that you be severally taken down, while yet alive, and your bowels be taken out, and burnt before your faces; that your heads be then cut off, and your bodies cut in four quarters, to be at the King's disposal."

The prisoners were then, after crying for mercy, re-conducted to their cells.—The Court adjourned to the 30th April.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.

Captain G. Nicholls, Bengal; Captain W. Lynch, Harriett; Captain A. Campbell, Sovereign—Madras and Bengal.

Captain D. Macleod, Marquis of Huntley; Captain Halliburton, Glatton; Captain M. Craig, Elphinstone; Captain C. Barnard, Wexford—China direct.

Captain J. Freeman, Lord Keith; Captain G. Weltden, Indus.—Madeira, Madras and Bengal.

The undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Captain Pearson, Sir Godfrey Webster; Captain B. Kay, N. S. building in the room of the Lady Jane Dundas—Bengal direct.

Captain D. Bowman, Diana; Captain R. Rawes, Juliana.

The following ships were thus stationed, viz.

Earl Howe—Bengal direct.—Diana and Juliana — Batavia.—Carmarthen — Madeira and Bengal.—Alexander — Madeira, Bengal and Bencoolen.— The Lord Duncan from Bombay to Madeira and Bombay.—The Princes Charlotte of Wales and Thomas Grenville, from Ceylon and Bengal, to Madeira, Ceylon and Bengal.

On Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.

Earl Howe, for Bengal; to be afloat the 12th March, sent to Gravesend 26th, stay there 20 days, and be in the Downs 22d April; the ships Diana and Juliana for Batavia; Alexander, for Madeira, Bengal and Bencoolen; and Carmarthen, for Madeira and Bengal, to be afloat the 12th March, and sail from Gravesend the 12th April.

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